

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

Number 37

AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

BOONE COUNTY.

The fair at Florence was a marked success in every way. The attendance one day was estimated to be six or seven thousand. Hogs are dying of cholera about Plattsburgh.

KENTON.

They have a queer quarrel going on at Benton, one party charging that the other's cow is sucking his own cow, and therefore he talks of raising Cain. —H. W. Brown is buying hogs at Benton to fatten on still slop in Cincinnati.

BOURBON.

Court day in Paris last week was brisk. About 300 cattle sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 miles sold at 75¢ to 112¢ per cwt. for broke stock; a lot of 20 good three and four year olds of Robt. Tarr's at $\$118.20$ per head; 27 two year olds at $\$78.$ —Mr. E. G. Bedford has sold his hemp to a Cincinnati party for $\$6.25$ per cwt. —Trains on the Kentucky Central railroad ran into a flock of turkeys on the farm of Dr. Kenney, killing ten. Twenty-five were killed for Mrs. McLeod in the same way. —W. S. Gibson, Flat Rock, will sow 118 acres of wheat. —Wm. Lee bought in Bath county a lot of two year old mules for $\$55$ per head. The smallest was 14 hands 3 inches high. —John A. Rice & Sons rented for next year Mrs. Cluke's farm, near North Middletown, 327 acres, at $\$4$ per acre. —W. P. Mark sold to Mr. Roney, of Alabama, a three year old jack for $\$300.$ —Sales of fat cattle for October delivery are made at 3c to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to quality. —Mr. Claybrook is cultivating five acres of tobacco near Hutchinson Station.

CLARK.

Four to four and a quarter cts offered for fat cattle, while $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. is the price asked. —Mr. R. T. Bush sold a Shorthorn fat cow (non breeder) which weighed 1,450 lbs., at 3c per lb. —F. M. Gordon bought a car load of nice fat heifers at 3c.

FAYETTE.

A field of barley in Dog Fennel neighborhood grew to be four inches high in two weeks after sowing. —Corn planted after barley was cut will make heavy matured crop, if the frost is not early. —Heavy rain has damaged the cut hemp at Walnut Hill. —Mr. H. A. Headley sold 230 acres of his farm, three miles from Lexington, on Tate's Creek pike, at $\$93$ per acre. —Jas. Dedman bought of F. B. Waltz 106 acres of land, on Military pike, at $\$65$ per acre, cash.

JESSAMINE.

After the storm last week, a farmer in the Keene neighborhood sent an order to town as follows: "Send every able-bodied man in town out here; there is scarcely a fence up on my place."

WOODFORD.

Sales were made in Woodford last week of several lots of stock hogs at from $\$2.50$ to $\$2.85$ per cwt.; sheep at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. —The farm of Aaron Farra was sold last Thursday to Jacob Troutman, 550 acres, at $\$60.80$ per acre, subject to dower claim.

SCOTT.

J. W. Thomas has a yearling Cotswold ram which weighs 246 lbs. —Weeds have grown up in early plowed wheat ground to such extent that it will be necessary to cultivate before sowing.

HENRY.

The disease among the cows around Pleasantville, it is said, has stopped. —Mr. Hiram Barkley lost four cows by the sore tongue epidemic.

MERCER.

E. Lillard, of Jessamine county, bought 125 stock hogs about Salvisa, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. Too cheap. —Sales reported in Salvisa section of 1,500-lb and 1,600-lb New York shipping cattle, at 4c. —Corn through Mercer hardly blown down, and it will be injured.

MADISON.

Register: T. J. Curtis sold to David Curtis a car load of 1,400-lb cattle at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; also, 55 head of 900-lb cattle at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. R. P. McCord sold his 1,740-lb cattle at 4c; E. Baxter, Sr., sold 17 head, averaging 1,723 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. —W. R. Lether sold a number one saddle mare to Mrs. Annie Cecil, of Boyle, for $\$250.$ —J. P. Steele, of Atlanta, Ga., bought in Richmond 40 plug horses, for Southern market, at $\$60$ per head.

MARION.

Sales of stock hogs averaging 125 lbs made at Raywick last week at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. —Corn quoted $\$1.50$ per barrel, when gathered, at Bradfordsville, and hogs at 2c. It would pay to put the two together at the prices.

WASHINGTON.

At the late fair at Springfield, Colonel T. Grundy took seven premiums on selections from his very fine herd of Shorthorns. For individual merit, no herd stands above his. Mr. Robert A. McElroy took four premiums, two on Shorthorns and two on Alderneys.

LINCOLN.

R. G. Collier sold a lot of young heifers at $\$2.85$ per cwt. —Good mules sold last

court day at $\$75$ per head. —Engagements of corn have been freely made at $\$1.50$ per bbl. —J. P. Kiffe sold to the New Jersey man 400 sheep, averaging 113 lbs., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. —Col. John Cowan has gone South with a car load of horses that cost him $\$100$ each. —Wm. Fiddler sold his farm of 108 acres at Richmond Junction, for $\$6,000.$ —J. C. Rodemer was the purchaser. —J. H. Shanks purchased a farm of 135 acres, adjoining Stanford, at $\$60$ per acre.

WARREN.

The Bowling Green fair opened very lively last week with a good attendance and a remarkably fine exhibition of stock. In the cattle rings Mr. Alfred Simmons got first premium for aged bull, John Wall for two years old, Henry Potter for yearling, L. P. Smith for bull calf over six months old, and J. J. Hill & Son for hull calf under six months; L. P. Smith got first premium for aged cow, two years old, and one year old, and calf over six months old; while J. J. Hill & Son took premium for heifer calf under six months, L. P. Smith for hull and five calves and for herd of cattle, also for sweepstakes bull show. All of these were Warren county herds. In sheep rings Allen & Alexander took first on aged ram, and B. V. Ray on ewe. David Kirby took premium for best saddle mare and utility mare three years old, and W. M. Kirby for best utility mare four years old and over. —Joseph Mercer has purchased the Kirby farm, near Old Union Church, at $\$40$ per acre.

BARREN.

The death, resulting from an accident, is reported last week, of Mr. Clem Depp. He was a prominent citizen of Glasgow, and president of the Barren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. —The corn and hog crop about Hiseville does not promise over a half yield, according to late accounts. —George Green bought of Messrs. Summers 59 lbs, averaging 135 lbs, at 2c. —The Glasgow Times says there are plenty of good mules in Barren county, and good prices will bring them out. Mule traders take notice.

LYON.

The tobacco crop in this county is very fine, and the sorghum is the best ever raised. —Land owners between Tennessee and Cumberland rivers have determined to prevent hunting on their lands. The wolves are destroying sheep and hogs there, and it would be well to let the hunters in.

METCALFE.

Farmers, finding they haven't the corn to feed their hogs, are selling them at 2c per lb. —Squirrels are destroying the corn about Rural Retreat.

CHRISTIAN.

A well-informed farmer tells the New Era that not less than 1,000 acres of tobacco were destroyed in Christian county by the recent rains. Corn was also damaged very much.

SPENCER.

Richard Durrett sold his farm of 35 acres, three miles from Hopkinsville, at $\$40$ per acre. —The Ritler farm of 503 acres, near Hopkinsville, has been sold at $\$20$ per acre, subject to contingent right of dower.

TRIGG.

Mr. Sanford Thurman last week shipped to Louisville 28 hogs that averaged 438 lbs. This is a remarkably good weight for so early in the season. —Sale by C. H. Mathis, Van Dyke's Mill, of 60 bushels corn in the field at $\$1.25$ per bushel.

HOIKINS.

W. B. Wadlington had twenty-three acres of fine tobacco under water during the last week's rains. It will be a total loss, the Trigg County Democrat says. —Little river was out of its banks last week, and did great damage to crops in the bottoms. Mr. Robt. Wilford estimates his loss at $\$1,000.$ —W. C. White bought a crop of growing tobacco in the river bottom one day last week, and next morning it was under water and ruined.

OLDHAM.

A lot of cattle broke into the corn-field of Mr. Goodloe, near Madisonville, and four of them were found nearly dead from eating too much of the green corn. —A Louisville coopers firm has bought a large tract of land on Trade Water river, in this county. Price, $\$1,450.$

ONTARIO.

Dick P. Crider, Westport, has a fine crop of White Burley tobacco, which he commenced cutting last week. —Joe Button sold last week 350 bushels of orchard grass seed at $\$1$ per bushel.

OHIO.

John P. Foster's Berkshire pigs weigh 75 lbs at $2\frac{1}{2}$ months old. —Ohio county fair begins September 30.

A FARMER in Harrison county, Miss., claims to have sheared 2,000 lbs of wool from 150 sheep. Harrison is one of the counties bordering on the coast, a section specially adapted to sheep husbandry. —Southern Live Stock Journal.

KENTUCKY CROPS.

Extracts from the Commissioner's August Report.

WHEAT. —Resulting from the unusually fine wheat crop harvested in Kentucky this year, preparations are being made for sowing a greater acreage this fall, by fully twenty-five per cent., than perhaps was ever sown in the State before. Our correspondents from southwestern to northeastern Kentucky concur in this estimate. At this writing, there is a larger breadth of ground already broken up, with a view to the wheat and barley crops, than ever at this season before. In view of the fact that we have hope, at an early day, of a new market for our wheat crops through the completion of the Big Sandy road, thus giving an all railway connection with Richmond, Virginia, we are rejoiced to see the energies of our farmers turned in this direction. While striving to compass a larger acreage, we hope they will not neglect matters of equal importance to the production of a great wheat crop.

In the first place, only the varieties of wheat should be sown that find readiest sale and take highest rank in the markets. In the second place, seed wheat should be selected, *seed by seed*, with as much care as a prudent farmer is likely to select his next year's seed corn after this year's experience. With the improved fans in the country, or screens that are accessible to everyone, there can be no excuse for sowing a single defective grain of wheat. There is also just as little excuse for having smut in wheat, if soaking in bluestone before sowing will prevent it; or for having the crop ruined by rust, if sowing a bushel or bushel and a half of salt to the acre in the spring will prevent it.

What we wish to impress is, that there are matters of as much importance to be attended to in securing a large wheat crop, as the enlarged area sown. We can raise but one crop in a year, and, as in everything else, success depends, to a large degree, on having a proper start, and in using the proper appliances while growing.

TOBACCO. —The prospect is reported as good for a fair crop in the principal tobacco growing districts. In limited localities there is some complaint of its bronzing—produced by excessive rains. With fair weather it will, in most instances, recover from this. Our correspondents assure us, that, taking the crop altogether, it will be of fair yield to the acre, and of excellent quality. The growing of wheat has in such large degree been substituted for tobacco that this year's crop will fall far below that of last year in quantity. In addition, the dry season and the tailine of plant beds caused much ground designed for tobacco to be cultivated in other crops. From more careful culture and superior handling, doubtless what will be lacking in quantity, as compared with last year's crop, will be made up in quality and value.

GRASSES. —The seasonable spell with which the entire State has been visited, running through the last month, with every prospect of a continuance—has given such an early start to the fall grass crop that we have almost certain promise of an extraordinary crop. There is complaint from every section of the State of the almost entire failure of the clover sown in the spring. Many of the fields will be broken up and sown in wheat.

HEMP. —The hemp crop is being cut, and while in many instances it is better than was hoped for the crop, taken as a whole, is greatly below an average, and will be necessarily inferior in quality.

LIVE STOCK. —Live stock of every description with few exceptions, is reported to be in a thrifty and healthy condition. There is some cholera, as

well as some other diseases, reported among hogs in limited localities; but less, perhaps, than has existed at all times within ten years past. The hog crop of this year is reported up to a full average, and with an assured corn crop, is likely to go to market in superior condition. The prospect is that, while quite equal in numbers to that of last year, it will greatly exceed it in weight.

NOXIOUS WEED—THE CROPS IN SOUTH LOGAN.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I send you herewith a specimen of a weed which grew in a pond that has become dry. I wish you to name it for me. It is supposed to be poisonous—at least, a number of horses have died which had a chance to get it. Some of them have been examined after death and found with the mucous membrane of the stomach almost destroyed and very much inflamed. If you will name this plant by its botanical name through the *Farmers' Home Journal*, you will very much oblige many of your readers.

We have had fine rains for the last six weeks. Corn has very much improved; on good land where worked well, it will make an average crop. Pastures have come out and are very fine; we have but little stock to eat it. Our summer plowing is pretty well done. There will be a large crop of wheat sown here this fall. Tobacco crop tolerably good, but not a full crop out.

Adairsville, Ky., Aug. 26. L.

[The specimen sent arrived in a very dry and crumbled condition. We have some difficulty in verifying it, and have called the assistance of a botanist, and will give the name as soon as we are sure of it. —Ed. F. H. J.]

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

The Effect of the Summer Drought, and the Fall Rains.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

When I left Todd county on a short trip North, about two weeks ago, the prospects for the farmers were all but promising. The long continued drought was the all absorbing topic with everybody, and, indeed a rather gloomy future was ahead of this section of Southern Kentucky. And yet observations along the railroad led me to believe that Todd county was by no means the only county that suffered. From Clarksville, Tenn., to Elizabethtown, Ky., I noticed only one small area that seems to have escaped, and that is from about three miles south of Rowlett's to Munfordville. That section is covered with a luxuriant vegetation; rich fields of corn and verdant pastures proclaim to the passer-by: "Here it has rained!"

Farther north, around Elizabethtown, it is my belief the crops have been affected by the drought more than with us. I have seen many bad looking corn fields in my life, but without exaggeration, I think that some I saw around Elizabethtown are the worst I have ever come across. If some of them will yield five bushels per acre, care must be taken to gather every ear.

From Elizabethtown toward Louisville, and particularly in the vicinity of Louisville, crops look better. Whether or not this is the result of better farming, or is simply the case in consequence of more rain, you, Mr. Editor, are more able to decide than I am; this I have noticed, however, that land around the larger cities will produce fair crops, when out in "the country" a six weeks' drought in July and August will often mar the brightest prospects for rich harvests; and from such observations I infer that a superior system of farming lies at the bottom of it.

There has been written a great deal about the capacity of soils to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and all authorities are agreed that the deeper

land is plowed the more it is prepared to meet a drought. Many farmers know this very well, but, nevertheless, it is but extremely seldom that you meet with one who makes practical use of such knowledge. There is generally no time left for subsoiling, and the man who has teams and tools necessary for such work trusts to providence that the season will be such as he desires, and that his harvest will be as good as that of his neighbors. The latter is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the height of his ambition with matters pertaining to agriculture.

The benefits that a man who has the requisite knowledge might confer upon the community in which he lives by introducing a better system of farming can not be estimated too highly. He might be considered a theorist (a predicate of which many farmers have a perfect horror) in the beginning of his operations, but if he shows to his neighbors in successive seasons that his theories are sound, and that only to them he owes his success, one after the other will follow his examples until finally his once ridiculed theories will be adopted, even by those who in the beginning were their most earnest opponents.

Since my return home after the rain of Saturday and Sunday last, I find a decided change for the better in almost everything. Fields of Tobacco which I thought would bring the owner in debt, now promise to make a crop little below the average, and others, which were considered good then, may be put down as extra now. The improvement in corn is not so perceptible, although there is no doubt about late corn being decidedly benefited by the rain.

The greatest change I have noticed is in pastures. Parched only two weeks ago, they are now again, though it is late in the season, "with verdure clad."

THE HOUSEHOLD.**THE "ROGUES' GALLERY."**

Here they are, Sir, if you please, portraits numbering four.
Have a chair, Sir? Take your time; sit down and look them over.
Rogues with saucy, merry eyes, of brown, and black,
And there's no end of mischief, Sir, those clever rogues can do.
They steal our hearts, and break the rules of quiet;
Their racket round about the house we think will never cease;
They coax us out of order with their sweet enticing ways,
And fill with wild confusion the would-be peaceful days.
Yes, only little rogues, Sir; but I would have you know
They'll surely lose their power when at last they older grow.
Just now they work their mischief, with their dimpled hands and feet,
With their little lisping tongues, and their roguish faces sweet.
They're full of our kisses, and of our love as well,
Stealing hearts and thoughts so truly. And can we ever tell
How many nights of comfort these rogues have stol'n away?
How many anxious hours have filled both night and day?
If for their little sins I hold these rogues in durance vile,
Along comes dear old grandpa with his sunny, kindly smile,
And says, "Go 'tall" for my little prisoners four,
Demanding that I open the cruel prison door.
But they are captive now, sir, fast bound with slender chain,
No more to plot their mischief till the daylight dawn again—
Four little white-robed prisoners. Oh! 'tis hard indeed to say
When to mother they are dearest—sound asleep, or hard at play.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Selected.

A GREAT TEMPTATION.
[Concluded.]

When Charles Constable Vaughan, after announcing his marriage and the birth of a son to his enraged parent, was ordered out of the house, he swore a furious oath never to cross the threshold of the door again, except as master.

He had a small income from his mother, and with this he emigrated to Boulogne, where he lived some time the life of a Bohemian. Then, influenced by his wife, a very talented woman, the daughter of a clergyman, he went to Paris, where both were able largely to add to their income by teaching music and drawing.

When their only son and child was eighteen, both were dead, leaving him to the mercies of the world with about a hundred a year, and at the same time with every document to prove his descent. But the young artist looked upon the estate looming in the distance as a myth, and never thought anything more about it. He heard soon after of his grandfather's death, and of his will, leaving all to Cuthbert Vaughan, and shrugging his shoulders, went on with his work.

He was under the care and guardianship of an old French teacher, a very clever, eccentric painter, who was deeply attached to him. The man was a regular Bohemian, and delighted in artist life. But he was a man who worked, and kept his pupil at work.

It was when Charles was nearly twenty-two, during a slack season, that we resume our narrative. M. Gerard had been very ill, though now he was getting better. But his illness had been expensive, and his convalescence promised to be more so, and Charles had spent his last sou. They lived in two small rooms adjacent to their studio, and Charles was just putting on his hat to go out.

"It is our last chance," he said, "I will try the bankers. I will not be long—not more than an hour."

But many hours passed, night came, and still Charles Constable Vaughan did not return.

"I hope no harm has happened to him," said the old painter, with a sigh, forgetting his own sufferings in his anxiety.

Vaughan had gone on doggedly to the bankers, with his hat over his eyes and his hands in his pockets. He was doing that which his soul rebelled against. He had a belief that he was doing his duty, but firmly believed that he should meet with a refusal. But how to open the subject—how to excuse at the first blush his presence? Well, he would affect to expect a letter. This would give him an excuse for backing out at the last moment. With this harmless subterfuge, therefore, he entered boldly.

"I suppose," he said, to the urbane clerk, "you have not got any letters for me?"

"Yes, sir; one has been here two days, but as we did not know your address, we kept it for you," was the unexpected reply; and the epistle was handed to him.

It was addressed to "Charles Constable Vaughan, Esq., immediate and important." The young man stared with a look of perfect bewilderment, and, after saying a word to the clerk, seated himself and read:

"Sir: I wish to see you at once on business of the most vital importance, and hope to be favored with a call. I shall keep in all day, hoping that you will favor me at your earliest convenience." EDWARD LEIGH,

"for Messrs. Fox and Sharp."

"Thank you," said Constable, utterly forgetting his errand, and hurried out in the direction of Meurice's.

He found a very polite, middle aged gentleman, who received him with great courtesy. After some few words, he said:

"I presume, there can be no difficulty about proving your identity?"

"My bankers have paid me the interest on my little property for four years," replied Charles, in bewildered tones; "but here, taking out a pocketbook, "I have the copies of my father's certificate of birth, his marriage and my certificate!"

The lawyer examined them methodically. "Sir, allow me to congratulate you on being the owner of nine thousand a year, and as fine a property as any in the west of England. But you are faint, sir. Wine!—after a violent ring—"wine at once!"

"No more," said Constable, faintly. "I have been without food too long to drink."

The amazed lawyer at once ordered an improvised dinner, and then proceeded to explain in everything.

"So you see, sir, you have been owner for four years, but from no fault of these people. Few persons—ahem!" he added.

"Would have behaved so nobly," he cried, listening in a daze. "I can scarcely believe

my own good fortune, or that girl's generous self-denial. It was a great temptation."

"Yes, sir, bravely overcome. And now to dinner. You can give me your instructions after."

Constable ate and drank in a dream, talked in a dream and dictated letters in a dream, but at last he awoke to reality.

"I had forgotten," he said, wildly. "I must be going. I will see you to-morrow."

"I have no check-book," observed the lawyer, "but if a hundred pounds in cash is of any use—"

Constable shook him heartily by the hand, took the money, and "burning the pavement," as the French say, in a *fiacre* soon reached his old friend's lodging. His first act was to toss the money on the table, and then to bawl at the *concierge* to go for every thing his friend required.

After seeing him partake of a succulent meal, he told his story to the amazed Bohemian.

"There is only one thing," said M. Gerard, later on in the evening; "I am sorry to part

"Part! Never! You shall come and establish yourself in London, paint my portrait, my wife's portrait, my children's—all my friend's portraits."

And so it happened that a week later, the young heir of Barclay Manor started for England, in company with the lawyer and the delighted painter. When he reached his home, he found a kind but proud note from Miriam, declining certain splendid offers he had made, and initiating that their course in life must in future be apart.

When Mr. Vaughan sold his practice for a small sum, he invested it, with a laughing remark, that it would do for a rainy day, which he never expected, of course, would come. It was now nearly all he had to depend on. But being determined not to be idle, he went to the gentlemen who bought his business and frankly told his story. Knowing his ability, and above all, his connections, they at once offered him two hundred pounds a year.

They took a house at Brompton, a house with a garden, and more room than they required. But to obtain the position this was necessary. But Miriam quietly intimated her intention to take lodgers. Mr. Vaughan stared, but made no opposition.

It was the sight of his brave daughter seeing to her household affairs that kept him from repining. She did not neglect her painting; she even hired a piano. But months passed and no lodgers came. One day, however, a French gentleman, speaking no English, came to see the apartments, which consisted of three rooms, one of which was very light and airy. He said he was an artist, with one pupil, in rather delicate health, and would like to take the place if he could have the occasional use of the garden. They were duly installed next day, the pupil, Mr. Spencer, being a young man who looked rather delicate, and who appeared to have his eyes affected, for he wore protective spectacles. His manner was exceedingly agreeable, and before he had been a week in the house all were great friends. He was an enthusiastic artist, and finding out rapidly Miriam's artistic tastes, was soon a fellow pupil with her under M. Dubois, and, before three months were over, Mr. Spencer was hard at work at a portrait of his fair landlady.

It was impossible for two young persons of similar tastes and habits to be so constantly in one another's society and not become friends. Mr. Spencer was a man of cultivated taste and much information; above all, he was an enthusiast in art. So was Miriam, and by degrees their relationship became more intimate. She is a great imitator, cackles like a first-class hen, and mews as well as the kittens themselves. She greets visitors with "Hullo! how do you do?" and says "Good by" when they leave. Her funniest exclamation is, "There, I've just found out," and she generally ends the expression with a burst of laughter. A rap on the cage will bring out the welcome "Come in!" She asks the question, "Is it cold out to-day?" and then remarks, "Polly's cold out here!" She will sob and cry in the most heartbroken way, and calls the following names: "Uncle Oscar, Aunt Marcia, Bert, Nellie, Lou, Georgie, Lena, Charlie."

She can sing up the "scale," with the words, "Polly-is-a-pretty-bird!" (a syllable for each note). She counts, occasionally missing a number, and says, "Polly wants her dinner, now!" "Polly wants her breakfast." "Polly wants toast," "cake" or "apple," as she happens to think. When she is very desirous of obtaining anything, she praises herself by saying, "Sweet, pretty Polly!" in a teasing, affectionate way. She calls the cows, "Boss! boss! boss!" as distinctly and loudly as any way. She affects to be "Boss!" boss!

Next day they were to go to the Royal Academy Exhibition to see the picture in its place. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Dubois accompanied them, and after some delay contrived to reach the spot where it was hung. "Sold," was marked on it with a little ticket. "I made no reserve," replied Mr. Spencer; "but I will make inquiries."

He shortly returned, and said it had been bought at the high figure he had marked to prevent a sale, by Mr. Charles Constable Vaughan. Miriam turned pale, her father coughed, and shortly after the whole party left the gallery and returned home.

"You seem very much annoyed," said the young artist. "May I ask why?"

"It is unnecessary to explain," said Miriam, "but that gentleman's name is associated with a very painful epoch in our lives, and why he should buy my portrait is indeed a mystery."

"Because he painted it!" said Miriam, "but that is all I can say about it."

"Sir," cried Mr. Vaughan, "what do you mean?"

"That I am Charles Constable Vaughan, your cousin—in a few weeks your son-in-law," he said, clasping Miriam to his heart.

"Sir," she said, "this is too bad. You ought to know how I disliked that man."

"And I came to make you love him," he answered. "And now, sir," he added, "you and I are the only parties interested in the entail."

"The only ones," replied the lawyer, moodily. "Our joint consent can end the entail," he went on.

"It can, but I shall not consent—"

But before he could finish the sentence, he had torn the deed and thrust it into a fire which he had cunningly ordered, and by dint of a diligent use of the poker, it was destroyed.

"Now, my dear sir, I am wholly in your power. You are master of Barclay Manor—

will you give it me at some future time as your heir, and in the meantime, let me take this fair treasure as security?"

"Cousin Charles," observed Miriam, a little later in the day; "it is clear you were not to be outdone."

"No, my darling. I loved you before I saw you, for your noble generosity—when I saw you I adored you for yourself, and determined to win you. Have I done so?" he added.

"Yes, my lord and master," she said, with a smile, "you have conquered."

"I have won a prize fit for an emperor!" he replied.

It was indeed a gala day when, after a brief journey to Paris, Mr. Vaughan returned to Barclay Manor with Mr. Vaughan, Jr., and his wife, Miriam. Nothing was ever said of the ownership of the estate to which, only eleven years after, Charles succeeded. He never regretted the stratagem by which he won a wife, nor she the courage with which she had helped her father to withstand their great temptation.

A PARROT'S ACQUIREMENTS.

A correspondent in Vermont, writing to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, says:

Among the many interesting accounts of smart, educated parrots, allow me to tell you of a bird that is an honor and an ornament to the State of Vermont. She is the most prominent member in the household of Oscar Dix, of Dummersdon. As far as beauty is concerned, neither she nor I have anything to say. A strange, unfortunate habit which she has of pulling out her own feathers gives her the appearance of having come off defeated from some hen fight. Her remaining plumage is of the usual parrot green, but in this case it is not emblematic of their intelligent possessor.

The charm of her talking lies in her clear, distinct enunciation, and the veriest stranger could understand what she says. She sings several songs—"Shoo Fly," "Little Brown Jug," both songs and whistles the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and executes with great spirit the old time "round."

Scotland's burning!
Scotland's burning!
Look out! Look out!
Fire! Fire! Fire!
Cast on water.

She is a great imitator, cackles like a first-class hen, and mews as well as the kittens themselves. She greets visitors with "Hullo! how do you do?" and says "Good by" when they leave. Her funniest exclamation is, "There, I've just found out," and she generally ends the expression with a burst of laughter. A rap on the cage will bring out the welcome "Come in!" She asks the question, "Is it cold out to-day?" and then remarks, "Polly's cold out here!" She will sob and cry in the most heartbroken way, and calls the following names: "Uncle Oscar, Aunt Marcia, Bert, Nellie, Lou, Georgie, Lena, Charlie."

She can sing up the "scale," with the words, "Polly-is-a-pretty-bird!" (a syllable for each note). She counts, occasionally missing a number, and says, "Polly wants her dinner, now!" "Polly wants her breakfast." "Polly wants toast," "cake" or "apple," as she happens to think. When she is very desirous of obtaining anything, she praises herself by saying, "Sweet, pretty Polly!" in a teasing, affectionate way. She calls the cows, "Boss! boss! boss!" as distinctly and loudly as any way. She affects to be "Boss!" boss!

Next day they were to go to the Royal Academy Exhibition to see the picture in its place. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Dubois accompanied them, and after some delay contrived to reach the spot where it was hung.

"Sold," was marked on it with a little ticket. "I made no reserve," replied Mr. Spencer;

"but I will make inquiries."

He shortly returned, and said it had been bought at the high figure he had marked to prevent a sale, by Mr. Charles Constable Vaughan.

Miriam turned pale, her father coughed, and shortly after the whole party left the gallery and returned home.

"You seem very much annoyed," said the young artist. "May I ask why?"

"It is unnecessary to explain," said Miriam, "but that gentleman's name is associated with a very painful epoch in our lives, and why he should buy my portrait is indeed a mystery."

"Because he painted it!" said Miriam, "but that is all I can say about it."

"Sir," cried Mr. Vaughan, "what do you mean?"

"That I am Charles Constable Vaughan, your cousin—in a few weeks your son-in-law," he said, clasping Miriam to his heart.

"Sir," she said, "this is too bad. You ought to know how I disliked that man."

"And I came to make you love him," he answered. "And now, sir," he added, "you and I are the only parties interested in the entail."

"The only ones," replied the lawyer, moodily. "Our joint consent can end the entail," he went on.

"It can, but I shall not consent—"

But before he could finish the sentence, he had torn the deed and thrust it into a fire which he had cunningly ordered, and by dint of a diligent use of the poker, it was destroyed.

"Now, my dear sir, I am wholly in your power. You are master of Barclay Manor—

will you give it me at some future time as your heir, and in the meantime, let me take this fair treasure as security?"

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**THIS DIRECTORY**

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and insist at all times, a deposit, for the delivery of their stock.

Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.

mar7-yr

CLARK PETTIT,
Centerton Stock Farm,
near Salem,
NEW JERSEY,
Breeders and shippers of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.

mar7-yr

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.

18-19

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthia, Canada, breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

jan27-yr

S. MITTS & POWELL, Syracuse, New York. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Holstein Cattle. Also breeders of the most approved strains of Hambletonian Horses. **Send for a Catalogue.** 36-1 yr.

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1855—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.
NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO., PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 15 Courier-Journal Building, Corner Fourth and Green Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year \$1 50

Where currency is not at hand, persons in remitting can send postage stamps in small amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to sub.ribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the regular advertising columns of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following rates:

One inch, one time \$1 50

One inch, four times 5 00

One inch, three months 10 00

One inch, six months 18 00

One inch, twelve months 25 00

Reading notices 20 cents per line, first insertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per line.

Authorized advertising agents will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special position in this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

A recent large addition to the regular list of Subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, should recommend it to ALL BUSINESS MEN who have any thing for sale to the country trade.

The paper circulates among thousands of Farmers and Dealers, who ship their live stock, tobacco and other farm products to Louisville for sale, and who invest the proceeds in supplies of all kinds for farm and family use, and who, too, are buyers of fine stock for breeding purposes.

An advertisement in these columns will also be read every week by CASH BUYERS of fine stock, farm implements, and family supplies, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the whole of the SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST where the Farmers' Home Journal largely circulates.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1879.

THE Indiana State fair will be opened, at Indianapolis, September 29 to October 4. For programme address the secretary, Mr. Alex Heron, Indianapolis.

THE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL is published as an advertising sheet for any manufactory, but as an agricultural paper especially, to be read in every farmer's home.

At Shellyville, Monday's auction sales of cattle showed a decidedly better feeling, and an advance in price of about one dollar per hundred on all kinds from the sales of last court day.

THE TRADE REVIEW is a new weekly paper started in this city. It will be devoted to the trade of Louisville, and, with an able corps of editors, can not fail to fill its mission in a suitable manner.

KENTUCKY CLAIMS.—The fastest trotting time ever made belongs to Kentucky horses, as follows: So-so, two year old, 2:31; Steinway, three year old, 2:25 3/4; Trinket, four year old, 2:19 3/4.

POISON FROM TOADSTOOLS.—Mr. F. Simms and his family at Pleasure Ridge, Jefferson county, Kentucky, were poisoned Sunday by eating toadstools gathered for mushrooms. One child died, and others are in great danger.

MR. SECRETARY SHERMAN, who presides over the national finances, made a trip through Kentucky on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, a few days ago. He visited the Lexington fair, where he was introduced by Col. Breckinridge and received with cheers.

PROF. GEORGE HUSMANN, the distinguished grape grower and nurseryman, has accepted the superintendence of horticulture and forestry in the Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo. We wish him every success in his new sphere of usefulness.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT shows a total of debt, less cash in the treasury, September 1, 1879, \$2,029,766,204 56, over \$416,000,000 of which bears no interest. The highest rate of interest now paid by the government is 6 per cent. on bonds to the amount of \$283,681,350. The greater portion of interest bearing debt is in 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds.

THE CORN CROP.—Reports from all parts of the State of Kentucky confirm the injury to corn by the heavy rains. The heavy winds broke down the stalks while the ground was soft from the rains, and now in many fields the ears are resting on the ground, where they must be damaged greatly. The result will be more than the usual amount of unsound corn. The fodder, also, will

be greatly impaired. In Indiana, the river bottoms are overflowed and much grain has been washed away.

WONDERFUL HOG STORY.—The Bowling Green *Democrat* says several days ago W. H. Hines shipped from that city to Louisville a car load of hogs, which were sold in the pens in Louisville. In five days one of them, which bore a peculiar mark, returned to the farm of Messrs. E. L. Porter & Bro., where it was raised, having traveled 10 miles. He was sold again, and shipped back to Louisville.

MORE GOLD COMING.

The latest news from London states that one of the chief bullion houses of Paris estimates that the insufficient crops in England, France and Germany will necessitate the purchase of wheat to the amount of \$100,000,000 in the United States. During the last three weeks \$4,000,000 in gold has been shipped from French ports to the United States, notwithstanding which money is still abundant in Paris, and is loaned at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. per annum interest.

FARM EXPERIENCE.

It has been said that fifty men engaged in experimental farming, can acquire as much experience and practical information in one year as one man can by his own operations on a farm in fifty years. Unless the experience and knowledge obtained by these fifty men shall be collected, arranged, analyzed and published for the benefit of others, the world at large will gain nothing thereby. To do all this is the desire of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, and we therefore request our friends to send us their experience.

HEAVY STORMS—DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

The late gale on the gulf coast very seriously damaged the sugar and cotton crops of Louisiana, besides doing damage to the extent of some several hundred thousand dollars to sugar houses and other buildings.

The cotton crop in the South is much injured by the wet weather.

In Kentucky there has been too much rain for corn and tobacco; and in some places the hail has been destructive. Nothing but a long, warm, dry spell will bring the tobacco to a good condition for cutting before the usual first frost early in October; and even under the most favorable weather, the crop will be very short.

ON THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

With resumption of specie payments a fixed fact, and an assurance that the bottom of bottoms has been reached in financial bed-rock seeking, there is a general belief that business of all kinds, saving that perhaps which leads to the door of the bankrupt court, will greatly improve. Not that prices for property of all kinds will advance to any appreciable extent, but that there will be a demand for it at about what it now commands, thus giving tone to business transactions which they have lacked for some months. All the products of the farm and the factory will find ready sale, but at the close margin that working on a specie basis enforces.

Every expenditure of the field and fireside must be pared to the thinnest possible shaving, before being indulged in. Taking the farm for instance, it may be said that, with almost miserly economy in living, with good judgment in management, and with advanced ideas of cropping, there will be a reasonably small profit going to the credit side of the business. This we think the farmers have pretty generally made up their minds to practice.

What avails it, though, if the farmer denies himself and family all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life, while the national and State governments pursue a policy of reckless and useless extravagance? Needless extravagance must be stopped if we are to make our income greater than our expenses. The sacrifice must not alone fall upon the toiling farmer. Let it be fearlessly applied to government. In our State government there are many useless expenditures, and it behoves the people to take notice of them and give directions to their servants in the Legislature to have them abated.

Without going into detail, we wish to say in this connection, that Kentucky is growing entirely too fond of military displays. It has come to pretty pass, in a time of profound peace, when no public ceremony can take place without the glitter of military trappings. It cost the State several hundred dollars last Tuesday to have a cortège of soldiers around when our good and peacefully inclined old governor assumed the responsibilities of office. There were no evil-disposed persons about to render such a show necessary, and the police

A CAMDEN chap calls his watch chain Music, because it has charms.

of the small city of Frankfort were certainly capable of preserving peace.

What then was the occasion for such an expenditure? For show. A tax upon those who are not able to see, that those who are may look upon an imposing spectacle. It's not right. The greater part of the tax for such expenditures falls upon the agriculturists, and they will look with disapproving eyes upon it, when they reflect upon the insignificance of the State Bureau of Agriculture, rendered so by a want of money, and this withheld, as is claimed, in the interests of economy.

If there is money for pomp and display, there is money for the development of our natural resources, and we warn representatives of the people to hold this in mind, or be responsible for disregarding it.

WHEAT PREMIUMS—THE CLAWSON, FULTZ, ETC.

Messrs. N. Long & Co., millers, Russellville, Ky., announce a list of premiums for wheat of the crop of 1880:

\$100 cash for the largest and best crop grown by one person on one farm, \$100 cash for the largest and best yield from not less than fifty acres of ground; \$50 cash for not less than twenty-five acres; \$50 cash for not less than ten acres; \$50 cash for the best 50 bushels, condition when delivered, quality and weight all considered. So that the small farmer may have no cause of complaint, \$50 cash will be given for the best 100 bushels, conditions as above.

All the competing crops are to be sold to Messrs. Long & Co., and adjudged by a committee, two selected by farmers and one by the millers.

Messrs. Long & Co. expressly exclude the Clawson Fultz and Diehl from competition, and state that they do not wish to buy either. Seeing the statement in regard to these varieties, we visited Messrs. Verhoeff & Strader, grain dealers of this city, seeking information. As to Clawson, Mr. V. was not so well posted, but little having been sold. His belief is that with two or three years' cultivation in Kentucky soil it will be some harder, and be as good as 100 bushels of wheat, but the first planting from Northern seed may not grow a first-class wheat. He says he has been buying the Kentucky-raised Fultz this season, paying the same as for the amber and other best varieties. He can sell it just as readily, and sees no reason why it should be excluded. Mr. V. thinks the old Mediterranean the surest and best wheat a farmer can grow, and thinks generally—after the amber, which is a smooth wheat—the bearded varieties will make the best flour.

CLAWSON WHEAT.

This variety of wheat originated in New York, and has heretofore been cultivated chiefly on freestone soil. The millers denounce it as being of inferior quality for flour. They say it is pithy and deficient in gluten. It is, nevertheless, an ascertained fact, that these defects are diminished in Clawson wheat grown on limestone soil. The limestone gives the grain more solidity and heavier weight, and doubtless by specially fertilizing it with lime, potash and bone dust, just as solid and as glutinous a grain could be obtained from the Clawson as from any other variety.

We know that the habits of the wheat plant have been changed from a winter to a spring crop by the mere difference in climate, and why then can not the grain be made harder and more solid and richer in mineral constituents by a change of plant food in the soil? Certainly it can; and we advise farmers to sow Clawson wheat and fertilize it with lime, ashes and bone dust, and they will make at least five bushels more wheat to the acre than they can from any other variety.

Five bushels to the acre is too great an advantage to be lost for a mere reduction of five or ten cents a bushel in price, which the millers are trying to knock off from the value of the Clawson variety.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

HENDERSON September 17, 4 days
HARTFORD September 30, 5 days
Glasgow October 7, 4 days
Owensboro October 8, 3 days
Hopkinsville October 8, 4 days
Paducah October 14, 4 days

WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECHES.—The great speeches of Daniel Webster have been gathered into a large volume, neatly printed and bound, by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston, Mass. The book is particularly valuable as a library edition, and for political readers. These speeches will be read and quoted as long as the republic lasts, and should have a place in every library. The price is \$3.

A CAMDEN chap calls his watch chain Music, because it has charms.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

The Opening Day—The Grand Stand—Good Shorthorns—Trotting and Running Races.

The opening of the great Kentucky State fair, on the Agricultural, Mechanical and Zoological grounds, near this city, took place Tuesday. Work on the grounds and buildings has progressed rapidly, and while the former, excepting the track, wants much of being finished, the latter are superb. The grand stand is strikingly artistic, and pronounced by all a triumph of architecture. It is 450 feet long, with a seating capacity for 11,000 persons. It is ornamented by five towers, from which may be obtained a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The track has just enough undulations to produce the best result and fastest time. It is eighty feet wide on the home stretch, and in splendid order. On the grounds are twelve large stables for stock.

The grounds touch the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and can be reached by passenger or stock cars from any of the roads centering in the city. Altogether, there is everything to make this one of the greatest fairs in the West. The northern end of the tract is being prepared for a zoological garden, and many rare and valuable specimens have been presented, but there has not been time yet to get this into shape. By another year there will be attractions well worth coming hundreds of miles to see.

President Wilder, upon whom has devolved the principal work of developing this great fair, has labored industriously and with judgment. He subscribed the greater part of the stock, and brought the organization through great trials to this successful initiative. Mr. Wm. H. Merriweather has been giving assistance to Mr. Wilder for several weeks. He brings into service a valuable experience gained in long service as secretary of the old Louisville fairs. His name connected with the management about the secretary's office should inspire confidence in fair dealing, for if there are men on earth who are unscrupulous, he is one of them.

The names of the directors will impress the public most favorably. They are men who never fail, and they say this shall be a great enterprise, and so it will be.

The show to-day opened with Short-horn cattle, and Bath, Clark, Bourbon and Washington counties contended. From the former came selections from the great herds of the Hamiltons and Vanimeters. Geo. M. Bedford, from Bourbon, brought some splendid animals, and Col. Thos. S. Grundy entered some from his herd of finely bred stock. The premiums were divided pretty evenly. Col. Grundy took premium for aged bull with the Duke of Weehawken, a fine old specimen of his kind. In the sweepstakes for best cow, Mr. Grundy's Young Mary 4th took first premium, over thirteen entries.

Of Jersey cattle, not a very large show was made, Mr. John Welch and Mr. A. G. Herr, of Jefferson, and Rev. S. M. Neel, of Shelby, making all the entries. Mr. Welch showed a calf that got its tie without competition, but it would have done the same over a ring full. It was pronounced a splendid Jersey.

In the ring for roadster, mare or gelding, thirteen entries were made, the contest was spirited, and to test speed and durability two drives were made around the mile track. Logan Railey, of Woodford, got first premium.

Next came ring for best pair, regardless of sex or ownership. This was a fine and exciting show. A pair composed of Sweden Johnson's Red Chief and Mr. Cabell's Adair county horse carried the blue string. Red Chief has been a regular premium taker at all the fairs. He is a Gold Dust and one of the finest ring horses in the country. The boys' riding ring, phaeton pony ring and pony ring were all interesting.

The day closed with a 2:35 trot, with six entries, and a running race with three. There was fun in both of these, and the result will be found following the premium list:

CATTLE.
First premium for best bull, four years old and over, \$30; Thomas S. Grundy, of Washington county. Second premium, \$15; Archie Hamilton, of Bath.

First for best bull, three years old and under four, \$10; Vanmeter & Hamilton, of Clark. Second, \$5; Vanmeter & Hamilton.

First for best bull calf under one year old, \$10; Hamilton & Harper. Second, \$5; Archie Hamilton.

First for best cow, four years old and over, \$50; George M. Bedford. Second, \$15; Archie Hamilton.

First for best cow, three years old and under four, \$35; Archie Hamilton. Second, \$10; Archie Hamilton.

First for best cow, two years old and under four, \$20; George M. Bedford. Second, \$10; George M. Bedford.

SWEEPSTAKES.

First for best bull of any age, \$50; Archie Hamilton. Second, \$20; George M. Bedford.

First for best cow of any age, \$50; Thomas S. Grundy. Second, \$20; George M. Bedford.

First for best bull and three or more cows, owned by exhibitor, \$50; George M. Bedford. Second, \$20; Archie Hamilton.

ALDENEYS AND JERSEYS.

First premium for best bull, two years old and over, \$35; John Welch, of Jefferson.

First for best bull, one year old and under two, \$20; S. M. Neel, of Shelby. Second, \$10; A. G. Herr, of Jefferson.

First for best bull, two years old or over, \$40; A. G. Herr. Second, \$10; S. M. Neel.

First for best cow, one year old and under two, \$20; A. G. Herr. Second, \$10; S. M. Neel.

First for best cow, under one year old, \$20; John Welch.

FAT CATTLE.

First premium for best bullock, three years old and over, \$40; Hamilton & Graves, of Bath. Second, \$15; Hamilton & Graves.

First for best fat bullock, two years and under three, \$30; Hamilton & Graves. Second, \$10; Hamilton & Graves.

First for best fat cow, three years and over, \$40; Archie Hamilton. Second, \$15; Archie Hamilton.

HORSES.

First premium for best roadster, mare or gelding, style, speed and durability considered, \$50; Russell Railey, of Woodford. Second premium, \$20; John Ireland, of Louisville.

First for best double team, regardless of ownership, sex or color, \$75; Cabell & Johnson, of Columbia, Ky. Second, \$25; Bart Jenkins, of Louisville.

BOV RIDER.

First premium for best boy rider, in fancy costume, under fifteen years of age, \$20; Charles II. Railey, of Woodford. Second, \$5; Lindsey Crabb, of Eminence.

PONIES.

First premium for best phaeton pony, under fifteen hands high, \$25; John J. Owen, of Louisville. Second, \$10; Charles Railey, of Woodford.

First for best pony, fourteen hands and under, \$10; David Castlemain, of Louisville. Second, \$5; Lindsey Crabb, of Eminence.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

5

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb, the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

OGDEN RHYMES.

Air—“Chicago Sale.”
Now, who be ye, would advertise
A lot of “worthless brutes,”
And palm them off on Western folk
As Ogden's choicest fruits?

TRIAL OF SPEED—Mr. A. J. Alexander gave his trotting stallion, Wedgewood, a trial at the Lexington fair. He made two heats in 2:23½ and 2:22½.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS IN ILLINOIS.—At the sale of the herd of Mr. E. J. Byram, Abingdon, Ill., August 20, good prices were obtained. Thirty-four cows and heifers averaged \$156, and fourteen bulls about \$86.

MESSRS. COLEMAN & SPURR, of Fayette county, lost, by death, their imported Cotswold ram British Sovereign, last week. This ram was imported by Messrs. Crabbe, Brown & Allen, Emery, and considered one of the best ever brought to this country.

A BIG CATTLE DEAL.—Mr. Richard Waters, of Oldham county, Ky., sold a few days ago to Ben F. Offutt 237 cattle, the average weight of which is about 1,450 lbs, at 4½c home weights. Buyer has option of taking them at any time to December 1.

CATT KIDD'S SALE—We have time and space this week only to refer to the great combination sale, the report of the first day, only, having reached us. There was a fine crowd present, and some seventy horses and colts brought an average of \$85 per head.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN RECORD.

This important publication is without a steersman since the death of Major Evans, its late respected editor. The book is the property of Mr. A. J. Alexander, who now proposes to organize a Shorthorn society, as in England, to which it shall be transferred for future publication. It will be the duty of the society to select some one to take charge of it. The importance of employing some one thoroughly posted and strictly honest, is not to be overlooked.

SALES OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Mr. A. H. Davinport, breeder of Southdown sheep, Lexington, Ky., has made the following recent sales:

To Ed. F. Iles, Springfield, Ill., August 24, three yearling ewes; Wm. Wright, Spring Station, Ky., September 3, three yearling ewes; J. P. Clay, Paris, Ky., September 3, two yearling ewes; Capt. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Ky., August 18, three yearling ewes; J. M. Vanmeter, Midway, Ky., September 6, two ewe lambs; H. L. Wiggin, Harrodsburg, Ky., three aged ewes; H. Amant, Hutchinson Station, Ky., one aged imported ram; H. T. Wilkerson, Nashville, Tenn., two two-year-old rams, one ram lamb; Thomas Bradley, Lexington, Ky., one yearling ram; E. C. Preston, Bullitt county, Ky., two-year-old ram; Dr. E. M. Norwood, Lexington, Ky., one ram lamb; Hon. T. J. Megibben, Cynthia, Ky., one yearling ram; W. L. Gardner, Norwalk, Ohio, two yearling ewes.

Mr. Davinport took all first prizes at Frankfort last week.

RECORDING BERKSHIRES.

The following is extracted from the proceedings of the executive committee of the American Berkshire Association, held August 26:

The secretary having been instructed at the June meeting to make further inquiry in reference to certain animals bred in England, reported as follows:

In preparing for registry the pedigrees of English bred Berkshires, a few cases have occurred in which rules 5 and 6, requiring sires and dams and grandsires to be recorded, might, with apparent advantage to all parties concerned, be somewhat modified. The additional expense in the way of fees has not been urged in these cases as an objection to the rules. The difficulty of obtaining authentic pedigrees of said ancestors has been the only hindrance to their registry.

Can the statement that a grandsire was pure-bred, if unaccompanied by a

certified pedigree, be accepted, and its descendants admitted to registry without such grandsire being also recorded?

In order to bring the matter properly before the committee for discussion, the following resolution is presented and its adoption proposed:

Resolved, That rules 5 and 6 be so modified as to admit the English-bred animals, under consideration, without requiring their grandsires to be recorded.

A careful canvass of the matter resulted in the withdrawal of the foregoing, and the introduction and adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, In order to carry out the established principle of the association, that the pedigrees of all animals accepted for registry should trace a known line of descent from the period when the association was organized; and

WHEREAS, The rules adopted by the association, each succeeding year, have been framed with a view to re-opening the registry of ancestors to that period; and

WHEREAS, One cross less has been required of English-bred and imported animals than of American-bred, in the belief that the breeding of much of the foundation stock of Berkshires in England would thereby be secured; and

WHEREAS, American breeders, as a class, have taken great care to improve and to perpetuate in its purity the stock brought from England; they having been as careful and zealous in these respects, as far as can be seen, as English breeders have been; and

WHEREAS, It seems, in view of the foregoing facts, that no further concessions in favor of English-bred stock should be made; therefore,

Resolved, That the increasing demand on the part of breeders for first-class animals with first-class pedigrees calls for the impartial enforcement of rules 5 and 6, and that they remain unchanged.

NELSON COUNTY FAIR.

Good Attendance, Fine Show of Stock, etc.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

BARDSTOWN, September 5.—To-day closes the fourteenth annual meeting of the Nelson County Agricultural Association. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the first two days, the attendance was unusually large, and the fair, in every respect, a decided success.

The show of Shorthorn cattle was unusually fine—the best ever exhibited on these grounds—consisting of specimens from the well-known herds of Thos. S. Grundy, Wm. E. Ray and J. W. Keely, of Washington; S. F. Wilkinson, Ben Tyler and others, from Nelson. The show in herd ring deserves special mention, consisting of ten as fine animals as could be found in Kentucky. The premium was awarded to Thos. S. Grundy, of Washington. His fine Young Mary and Phyllis cows, and his celebrated bull Duke of Weehawken, are hard to beat in any herd ring.

The show of horses was good, Shelby, Boyle, Garrard, Washington, Spencer, Nelson and Bullitt counties being represented. T. W. Samuels & Sons, of Deatsville, took all the premiums on sheep, and all but two on swine.

No county in the State can boast of more polite and entertaining gentlemen than the directory of this association. We return special thanks to the accommodating secretary, Mr. A. R. Carothers, also to Carothers & Brother, and M. D. Stoner and Thomas Smith, for their hospitality at their respective booths.

Riverdale Farm, Sept. 8. AMATEUR.

[Our correspondent above sent a very full report of every premium awarded, number of entries, and also the name and residence of successful competitor; but, the report having reached us at a late hour, it was impossible to get it in this week.—ED. F. H. J.]

DEATH IN A RED RAG.—The danger from wearing red in the presence of bullocks, as well as bulls, was illustrated in the fate of a negro woman who lived in this county, on the Russell road, about seven miles from Lexington.

While passing through a pasture near her home she attracted the attention of a herd of cattle, who seemed to be enraged at the sight of a red shawl which she was wearing. She became alarmed and started to run away, when the whole herd gave chase. After running a short distance she fell, perfectly exhausted. Parties who witnessed the case hurried to the rescue of the woman, and even in time to prevent the cattle from running over her after she fell, but she died from the effects of her fright while being taken to her home.—Lexington Gazette.

THE MAN WHO FINDS A POCKET-BOOK WITH CASH IN IT DOES NOT LOOK AT A PAPER FOR THREE WEEKS.

SIMPSON COUNTY LETTER.

Cave Spring Stock Farm—Promising Colts.

—The Fair—Crops, Etc.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The cordial reception accorded a former effort of the writer has induced him to comply with the request of your wide-awake correspondent from Adairsville, and let the outside world know what is going on in the little county of Simpson. She is little, but she is lively.

and in no respect is she more alive than in her appreciation of good agricultural journals. The people of Simpson recognize and appreciate your efforts in behalf of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, and the way they are registering their names on the subscription roll should stir up other counties to a sense of their duty in this respect, and cause them to emulate Simpson's good example, and strive to be the banner county on the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL subscription roll. Look out for "Old Simpson!"

She will be close up at the finish—mind what I say. Just give her plenty of "Kentucky Farm News," and she will make the pace hot down the "home stretch."

And speaking of "home stretches" reminds us of the approaching fair and running and trotting races, for which much preparation is being made; and it also reminds us of

CAVE SPRING STOCK FARM,

Captain V. S. Boisseau, proprietor. This pleasant place for the production, development and improvement of the thoroughbred racer is delightfully situated one mile southwest of the town of Franklin, Ky. The tract of land, embracing the track and stables, contains about 500 acres.

The track is a mile in length, and as good, if not a little better, than any private track we have ever seen. The stables are near, and both track and stables are picturesquely tinged with Kentucky's pride and glory—grand old forest trees. Towering aloft in beauty and sublimity, they afford protection both in summer and winter. The musical whisperings of the soft September breezes, as they play upon the leaves of these grand old Simpson county trees, are just the thing to lull to repose the delicate and refined sensibilities of the world-renowned Kentucky thoroughbred, while he sweetly dreams of the wonderful deeds of his noble ancestors—Lexington, Glencoe, Bonnie Scotland and others—ever and anon starting in his sleep, as he imagines himself on the beautiful turf, bounding away at the tap of the starter's drum, ambitious to excel the daring deeds of his renowned ancestors.

Cave Spring Stock Farm is a pleasant place to visit, and the cave spring on the place, from which it derives its name, affords a stream large enough to turn an ordinary grist mill.

THE COLTS AND FILLIES

at Cave Spring Stock Farm may yet achieve a world-wide reputation, and when that time comes, your correspondent can, with pride, refer to his early judgment on their merits as an evidence of his race-horse sense, and never once regret the times he left his warm couch, and, in the early morning, sought the quarter-stretch a mile away, to see these young scions of noble sires kick up their impatient heels. We can only briefly mention some of the colts and fillies there at the present time—at some other time we may have more to say about them.

Some of them are entered in the races at the coming fair at this place; also at the Nashville fair, and the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, as well as other points in the South. Some of them may go to Louisville this fall. They are in fine form, and may fling the dust in the favorite's face on more than one field this fall.

Annie Hayden, the property of Capt. McWhirter (named in honor of his wife), is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, white hind feet, three years old, by Duke of Orleans; dam Lucy Bell, by Bill Cheatham. She is a stayer, and may make a four-miler. Success to her.

Sallie Maupin, a golden red sorrel, two years old, by Meteor, dam Sallie Black by John Ross. She is owned by Capt. Boisseau. She is a good filly, and I predict a worthy career for her.

Babbee, a beautiful bay filly, a perfect gem of a horse, and as affectionate as a kitten, with a skin like satin and as soft as velvet. She is certain to attract attention by her beauty, as well as by her relationship to the little wonder now on the Eastern turf—Bramble, the world-beater. Babbee is three years old, by Bonnie Scotland, second dam Cordova by Lightning. Babbee is owned by Mr. Sloan, of Nashville, and, with Sallie Maupin and Annie Hayden, is entered to run in the mile dash here next Thursday. Babbee and Sallie are also in the mile race. Babbee won here last spring, and she will make the best of them get down to their work.

Tom Berry, sorrel colt four years old, by Meteor, dam Hilarity, by Lexington.

is a fine colt, full of vim and an easy goer.

Red Fox—"what's in a name," anyhow? Well, that's his name, also his color, and he is a good colt for all that, and will wake some of them yet. He is by Ned Breathitt, dam by Muggins, second dam Cordova.

Tom Berry and Red Fox are owned by Capt. Boisseau, and are entered in the Rock City stake at Nashville, this fall—two-mile heats. This is all that we can say of the colts at "Cave Spring Stock Farm" at present; there are other colts there, promising ones, too, and at some other time we may speak of them.

To Capt. Boisseau and Capt. McWhirter, as well as Mr. Jonas Cizer, trainer at the "Cave Spring Stock Farm" stables, I return thanks for attention and kindness shown me during my visits there. Our visit to the home of Capt. McWhirter was a pleasant one. Mrs. McWhirter is a near relation of some of my Kentucky river friends, and treated me like an old acquaintance. She is as much of a race horse woman as the captain is a race horse man, and divides her affections between the captain and the pretty chestnut filly, Annie Hayden, her namesake.

Captain McWhirter lives like an old Kentucky farmer before the late war, and receives his friends with the hospitality of the past. May they both live long and be happy!

We call attention to the advertisement of "Cave Spring Stock Farm" in another column. This is a good chance for the right sort of a man to make money. Read it, all of you who are seeking an opportunity to invest your money and time in a paying business.

THE SIMPSON COUNTY FALL FAIR commences at the association grounds near Franklin, Ky., on Thursday, September 11, and continues till Saturday the 13th. Since the late rains the grass in the beautiful lawn surrounding the amphitheater has assumed a vernal hue, and everything around looks as fresh as daisy, and the efficient secretary, Mr. Montague, is having the finishing touches put to everything, and when the bell rings on the 11th, it will call up an array of as fine stock on as lovely fair grounds as was ever graced by the presence of the "beauty and gallantry" of "Old Kentucky," and the beauty and gallantry will be there on that day, and on every day of the fair too, in constantly increasing numbers.

More interest is manifested in this fair than any held in the past. The show of stock will be very good, and the running and trotting races promise much sport. The track is being put, under Capt. McWhirter's superintendence, in good order. Many of the horses are on the grounds already. Capt. McWhirter has his filly there, and Mr. Wm. Hoyle has two good horses there; also, Mr. Collier, of Gallatin, has a fine trotter on the grounds. Others will come in the next few days, and the fair promises to be a success.

DR. W. R. IRVAN, who lives near Franklin, is one of the enterprising men of the community. The Doctor has a pleasant home near here, and a farm some three miles away. He has the largest, and, as far as we have yet seen, the finest crop of tobacco in the Green river country—at least, in the Simpson county part of it. He has twenty-five acres, and some of the leaves will beat that mentioned in the last number of the JOURNAL. The Doctor is a good farmer, and, though it has been dry, will make a fine crop of good corn. The Doctor is a native of Boyle county, married Miss Bell, of this county, and has around him an interesting family.

Some of them are entered in the races at the coming fair at this place; also at the Nashville fair, and the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, as well as other points in the South. Some of them may go to Louisville this fall. They are in fine form, and may fling the dust in the favorite's face on more than one field this fall.

Your correspondent spent quite a delightful day at the Doctor's hospitable home. He has the finest young orchard in the county, and is also a lover of fine hogs, and we hope at no distant day he will favor the readers of the JOURNAL with his views on the subject of raising fine hogs. He is well posted, and can tell us no little on the subject.

We hope to hear that the Doctor has obtained the premium on his fine tobacco.

THE CROP PROSPECT has wonderfully improved. With a favorable fall, good corn and tobacco will be made. Fully half a crop of the former and at least the same of the latter. The quality of the tobacco will be very good.

THE FRANKLIN ENTERPRISE, edited by John B. Gaines, Esq., late of the Russellville Herald-Enterprise, will make its bow to the people of Simpson county and the world generally, next Wednesday, the 10th. It starts off well heeled, and with an "enterprising" young man at the helm. If "Enterprise" is worth anything, he is very apt to "enter another's priz" on his record.

THE NEW JAIL is the next enterprise that is now attracting the attention of the good peo-

ple of this county. It is being built of handsome stone, and warranted to hold fast. From the way in which the late

CIRCUIT COURT continued cases and added to the inmates of the old jail, it would, perhaps, have been well to have made the new jail larger in the beginning.

THE WHEAT CROP has been coming in quite lively for several days past—80c is the top of the market here. Some have commenced cutting tobacco. Great care will be taken in handling the crop this year. The hog crop is not large, but prices rule low; from 2c to 3c is the best that can be obtained. Considerable stock, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs have been shipped from this place within the past few weeks, most of it going to Louisville.

Capt. Wooten, of Alabama, was here some days ago, and purchased a fine lot of mules, paying for them good prices; for some good ones he paid \$140. I learn that mules are bringing fully 20 per cent. more here this fall than they did last spring. This is encouraging. It certainly indicates a revival of business and better times.

W. T. HEARNE'S communication in the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL on wheat culture was highly satisfactory to your readers here. Many of them will sow the "Silver Chaff" wheat this fall.

THE NUMEROUS SCHOOLS, at this place, have commenced their fall session, with a good attendance. The new Brevard academy is almost completed, and will be quite an addition to the literary institutions of Franklin.

THE HUNTERLY-FLORENCE opera troupe give an entertainment here each night during the fair. Next Monday is county court day, and the next day, the 16th, we are to have a circus and menagerie here. The popular and musical

HORN HOUSE. R. L. Tucker, musician, will entertain all of them.

I will now close this rambling letter. —ITEMIZER.

THE INGERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINT

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The nomination, by the New York Republican convention, of A. B. Cornell to be the gubernatorial candidate, is received here among the friends of the administration with a good deal of disgust and surprise. Disguise it as they may, it is plain from all surface indications that those who are most loyal to the administration did not want Cornell nominated, because the nomination placed the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in the position of having removed from the New York naval office an officer who yesterday, by a majority vote of a Republican convention, was selected to lead the Republican column; and the inference will be drawn, to say the least, that his removal was an act which the New York Republicans do not indorse. There are Republicans to whom the nomination is so distasteful that they may make the prediction that Cornell can not be elected, and that there are other Republicans so sore as to charge that Conkling and Tilden had an understanding, and that Conkling egged on Cornell's nomination simply to gratify his spite against Secretary Sherman and the President, and that Tilden helped him with his "barrel" because he considered Cornell's nomination the weakest that could have been made.

As a bearing on the presidential race, there are those who say, even if they do not believe, that the convention's action yesterday serves notice on Secretary Sherman that he can not expect the vote of the New York delegation in the next presidential nominating convention. It is construed that the result demonstrates that Senator Conkling is still a power in New York, and being handicapped as he was under the weight of the unsavory Sprague scandal, and shorn of the immense patronage of the custom house, his triumph is all the more significant. There is still another view taken of the result, and that is that it will tend to revive the Grant presidential boom, and it is accepted as an indication that Grant and his friends are stronger in New York than all the combined elements of the opposition.

Ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, arrived here to-day. He says that his visit has no connection whatever with politics, but is solely in reference to the late international monetary commission, of which he is chairman. It may be remembered that the United States commissioners submitted a report of the journal of the proceedings of the conference, including its discussions at Paris. This report makes quite a voluminous book of nearly one thousand pages, and is just finished by the public printer. It was in reference to this report, and other matters relating to the conference, that Mr. Fenton called upon the President and at the state department. In conversation this afternoon, Mr. Fenton said that the various governments of Europe are now manifesting a greater interest in this question, and are disposed to favor the position assumed by the United States commissioners and the government of the United States, and that while neither the President nor the Secretary of State are authorized to renew negotiations with European governments by invitations to meet again in conference on this question, still, both the President and Secretary Evarts are disposed to further agitate the matter. There is a balance left over of the appropriation made by Congress for the monetary commission last year, and Secretary Evarts is inclined to use this in such a manner as may seem advisable.

The secretary is carrying on a correspondence with foreign powers on the subject, and he expects to have such additional information in hand by the time Congress convenes as will suggest further legislation on the subject. He regards it as very desirable, if not absolutely essential, that some ratio of value between the metals be agreed upon by all nations, and from present indications that idea seems to be entertained by a majority of the countries which took part in the recent international monetary conference at Paris. Another conference may result in the adoption of an international standard of value.

The difficulties which have attended the operating of the National Board of Health, especially in respect to the regulations regarding bills of health to vessels leaving foreign ports, have revived the question of an international convention. He believes that the interests of all countries demand it. He thinks that a convention of that kind will soon be found to be absolutely necessary. Speaking of the National Board of Health, he said that its rules and regulations, requiring United States consuls to furnish bills of health to all vessels bound for ports in the United States, regardless of the flag under which the

vessels sail, are a breach of international comity. He thought that the complaint of the Havana authorities (the recent account of which was strictly correct, the denial notwithstanding), was perfectly reasonable. He felt certain that the United States government would not permit a foreign consul at any of its ports to prejudice the commercial interest of any port, by incorrect or false reports.

The principle is the same, whether the consuls furnish accurate reports or not, and he thought that the sooner the United States backed down from the position assumed by the National Board of Health, the better it would be. The question is now embarrassing both Spain and the United States; for while the United States consuls have been instructed to do certain things, the Spanish authorities have forbidden the carrying out of those instructions. It may be stated as an absolute fact that the National Board of Health has been informed of this condition of affairs, and that a correspondence is now going on in reference to the subject.

The President and family will leave next Monday for the West. General Sherman will accompany the President to Cincinnati, to attend the exposition there. Secretary Evarts will not return here for some time, but will join the President in his visit to Kansas, and remain with him until his return early in October. Secretary Thompson leaves to-morrow for Indiana for a visit to his home. Secretary McCrary will leave on the 20th for Iowa, to be gone a month. He will combine business with pleasure in inspecting certain Western posts, including that of Fort Leavenworth. When Postmaster General Key returns from Tennessee, he will visit the factory in New York where the postal cards are manufactured. Upon his return, General Tyner will go to Indiana.

AUGUST.

Washington, Sept. 6.

For the Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—16.

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

The class of monkeys called *baboons* next demands our attention. They are less human in form and aspect than other members of the same family, and more brutelike. The baboon more resembles a dog, especially in the form of his head and face. Baboons are widely scattered over central and southern Africa. In their native wilds they live upon berries and roots, but in the vicinity of human habitations they claim the right to share the crops with the husbandman, though they have not aided him in the cultivation. Their incursions are made in the night. When they expect to meet with determined resistance, they place a guard upon a neighboring tree to give warning of approaching danger. It is stated by travelers that capital punishment is inflicted upon unfaithful sentinels that allow a plundering troop to be surprised through their neglect.

Sometimes these baboons gather in large troops in the neighborhood of some choice field of fruit or grain. They there form a line like the bearers of water pails at a fire, extending to the field which they propose to plunder, and the product is passed from hand to hand until it reaches the place of its destination. All now retire to the mountains and enjoy their feast. They also eat the eggs and young birds stolen from the nest.

The baboon is terribly ugly. The largest species of baboon, when full grown, is more powerful than the English mastiff. This species inhabit the mountains in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and live in families more or less numerous.

This monkey is very strong. On one occasion one of them had opened the door of his cage, in the absence of his master, and was found on the bench eating carrots. The master attempted to get him back to his cage. He first coaxed him. This is the sugar-plum system of managing children, and it worked about as well upon the monkey as upon them. The saucy brute made up faces at his keeper, and kept on eating carrots. The keeper then began to scold, upon which the monkey began to redouble his grimaces, and to grind his teeth. Finally the keeper took up a stick and brandished it over the monkey's head. Now the brute rushed upon him with great violence, and gave him such a beating that he barely escaped death. Moral suasion and force had now both failed. Too often they fail in the family, because they are wrongly applied. The keeper's daughter now undertook to manage the brute, by exciting his jealousy. She placed herself on the opposite side of the cage, so that the monkey could see her through the wires, and then asked a lad, who stood near, to attempt to kiss her. Upon this the jealous animal screamed, and rushed into the cage in order to punish the lad for his indis-

cretion, when the cage door was closed and the impudent fellow secured.

In the mountains of Arabia and Abyssinia another species of baboon are found, called the *tartarian*. He stands more than four feet high. His face is long, naked and of a dirty flesh color. He wears long and shaggy hair, resembling a French poodle. While young he is gentle, docile and playful, but when he has reached maturity, he becomes sulky, malicious and morose. The question is, which disposition, the good or bad, is inherent in his nature? If good at first, how does he become bad? These would be theological questions if applied to human beings, but monkeys, we suppose, are excluded.

The common baboon inhabits the coast of Guinea, and is the animal most commonly seen in menageries and museums in this country.

Buffon describes a full grown monkey of this species as "continually in a state of savage ferocity, grinding his teeth as if agitated by unprovoked fury." Still, individuals of this species are sometimes of a cheerful disposition. "Happy Jerry" was the name given one of these baboons that lived in the time of George IV., and was once visited by his majesty, at Windsor. He was very large, nearly five feet high when standing erect. He sat in a chair, drank porter, and smoked his pipe like any other gentleman (?) Nothing is said about his cane or kid gloves, but we presume he displayed them.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Among inexpensive and unappreciated pleasures, there are hardly any to compare with those which the care of a flower garden furnishes. People who have never paid any attention to this pastime, who have perhaps deemed it too trifling or too easily attained to signify, have small idea of the recreation it affords, of the real happiness which springs up on the wings of the morning glories, and climbs with the tendrils of the sweet peas, which blossoms with the petunias and the verbenas and the phlox. There is a ravishment in their color and fragrance, in the fact that they owe their sweet existences to our faithful and constant foresight.

The garden that we have planted and watched over ourselves has a thousandfold more interest and beauty for us than our neighbor's, though he may have sowed rarer seeds upon more responsive soil; for we have not only grown flowers in our own, but patience and observation, knowledge and health, have ripened there—the satisfaction afforded by "a thing of beauty," by adding somewhat to the great glory of the earth, by developing resources about us that would have lain idle, perhaps, but for our timely interference.

Let no one say she is too poor to participate in this form of pleasure, or has no time for such dawdling indulgences, since a handful of seeds or roots would not cost the half she probably expends yearly for unhealthy sweetmeats, or for gewgaws that become *passe* and tarnished before the season wanes, while the hours she wastes gossiping over her neighbors' shortcomings, reading trash, or crocheting useless trifles, would doubtless make the wilderness blossom like a rose if spent in gardening.

By attention bestowed at odd moments, too brief in which to undertake other tasks, surprising details are accomplished; for though the flower garden is exacting, and demands that a certain amount of painstaking be expended upon it, yet it will gratefully accept the painstaking by piecemeal, and its gratitude is so irresistible that one grows more and more anxious to provoke it.

The flower garden becomes not only a delight to the possessor, but every passer-by claims a share. It is a solace for lonely hours; there is a companionship in growing things, and one may lose some anxieties among one's plants, observing their constant habits, how easily they adapt themselves to situations and circumstances; in remembering from what far regions, from what genial climes, their ancestors have traveled that they might deck our grounds—the hyacinth from the Levant, the ice-plant and geranium from Africa, the peony from France or Spain—while, if we should study the matter further, we should probably discover that the whole wide earth had contributed, had been ransacked, to render our garden beds beautiful.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

"HELEN'S BABIES."—This work is acknowledged to be the best selling article in our book stores. Druggists, however, say that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup sells better than any other medicine. It is always reliable.

FERTILIZE your wheat with Champion Raw Bone Meal, and it will repay you tenfold, Sold by R. H. Hoskins, 31 Main street, Louisville.

MEMBERS of the Can't-Get-Away Club wear a sort of durn-yer resort expression.

Books for Farmers!

THE following books will be sent by the FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of price:

Farm and Garden.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book.....	\$2 50
Ballet's Grafting and Budding.....	1 75
Barnard's Farming by Inches.....	38
Barnard's Gardening for Money.....	1 50
Barnard's My Ten Rod Farm.....	38
Barnard's Strawberry Garden.....	38
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c; cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing.....	1 00
Broom Corn and Brooms, Paper, 50c; cloth	75
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.....	1 00
Cobett's American Gardener.....	75
Emerson's Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopedia.....	6 00
Enfield's Indian Corn.....	1 00
Farming for Boys.....	1 50
Flax Culture, (Seven Prize Essays by practical growers).....	30
Freach's Farm Drainage.....	1 50
Gregory on Cabbages.....	30
Gregory on Carrots, Mangold Wurtzels, etc.....	30
Gregory on Onion Raising.....	30
Gregory on Squashes.....	30
Hand Book of the Grasses of Great Britain and American.....	1 50
Harrow's Farming with Green Manures.....	50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure.....	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	1 50
Hog Culture, By nine experienced cultivators.....	30
Howard's Grasses and Forage Plants at the South.....	30
How to get a Farm and where to find one.....	1 00
Johnson's How Crops Feed.....	2 00
Johnson's How Crops Grow.....	2 00
Klippert's Land Drainage.....	1 75
Klippert's Wheat Plant.....	1 75
Loring's Farm Yard Club of Jotham.....	3 50
Nichols's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea.....	1 25
Onions—How to raise them Profitably.....	20
Our Farm of Four Acres, Paper, 30c; cloth.....	60
Potato Culture, (Prize Essay).....	25
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
Register of Rural Affairs; bound, 8 vols., each.....	1 50
Register of Rural Affairs (1879).....	30
Riley's Potato Pests, Paper, 50c; cloth	75
Roe's Play and Profit in my Garden.....	50
Schenck's Gardener's Text Book.....	75
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard.....	1 50
Ten Acres Enough.....	1 00
Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery.....	1 50
Todd's Young Farmers' Manual, 3 vols.	4 50
Ville's High Farming Without Manures.....	25
Waring's Farmers' Vacation.....	3 00
Waring's Handy Book of Husbandry, 8vo edition.....	2 50
White's Gardening for the South.....	2 00

Poultry.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	\$2 00
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market, Paper, 50c; cloth.....	75
Felch's Amateur's Manual of Poultry.....	75
Geyelin's Poultry Breeding.....	1 25
Lewis's Practical Poultry Book.....	1 50
Miner's Domestic Poultry Book.....	1 00
Saunders's Domestic Poultry, Paper, 40c; cloth.....	75
Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm, Paper, 50c; cloth.....	75
Tegetmeier's Poultry Book.....	9 00
Wright's Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, Cloth, \$12.50; half morocco.....	17 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

Miscellaneous.

Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide, Paper, 50c; boards.....	\$0 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
American Ornithology (Wilson and Bonaparte).....	7 50
Bailey's Our Own Birds of the United States.....	1 25
Barber's Crack Shot.....	1 25
Batty's How to Hunt and Trap.....	1 50
Bement's Rabbit Fancier.....	30
Bogardus's Field, Cover, and Trap Shooting, New edition.....	2 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.....	25
Book of Household Pets, Pap., 50c; cloth.....	75
Bous-ingault's Rural Economy.....	1 00
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual.....	1 00
Bruckner's American Manures.....	1 50
Butler on the Dog.....	2 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.....	2 00
Canary Birds, Paper 50c; cloth.....	75
Cooked and Cooking Food for Domestic Animals.....	20
Cooking Manual (Miss Juliet Corson)....	50
Cooking School Text Book and Housekeeper's Guide (Miss Juliet Corson)....	1 25
Cook's Manual of the Apiary.....	1 25
Dana's Muck Manual.....	1 25
Dead Shot; or, Sportman's Complete Guide.....	1 25
Henderson's Practical Floriculture, New and enlarged edition.....	1 50
Hooper's Western Fruit Book.....	1 00
Husmann's Grapes and Wine.....	1 00
Johnson's Winter Greeneries at Home.....	1 00
Mohr on the Grape Vine.....	1 00
My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	1 25
Pardoe on Strawberry Culture.....	75
Parsons on the Rose.....	1 00
Phin's Open Air Grape Culture.....	1 00
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.....	1 00
Rivers' Miniature Fruit Garden.....	1 00
Robinson's Ferns in their Homes and Ours.....	1 50
The Thomery System of Grape Culture.....	30
Thomas's American Fruit Culturist, New edition.....	3 75
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, Paper, 50c; cloth.....	1 00
White's Cranberry Culture.....	1 25

Horses.

Baucher's New Method of Horsemanship	1 00
</tbl

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

7

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge E. H. Bennett.

LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.—(Continued.)

Time will not allow me to speak of the general laws of purchase and sale, or of deceit and warranty, about which so much may be said; but there are two phases of it of special interest to the farmer. One is the disappointment resulting from the purchase of impure or spurious garden seeds. It is now well settled that if a dealer in seeds sells an article marked and put up under a certain name, and it is so billed to the purchaser, this amounts to an absolute warranty, or guaranty, that the seeds are what they were bought and sold for; and if they turn out not to be, the farmer has a remedy against the seller for the money he paid for the seed. And this is so, although the seedsman was honest in his sale, and bought them for exactly what he sold them for; and he would have a remedy back on the person who sold to him. But merely to recover back the money paid for the seed would fall far short of the loss to the buyer. His time, labor, fertilizers, profits on his crop, are all gone; and the question has been much agitated, whether the seedsman is liable for all this loss. And it is now generally understood that when he either expressly warrants the seed to be of a particular kind or variety, or when he so sells it without any reservation or limitation, and thus creates an implied warranty, he is liable for all the damages directly flowing from the farmer's use of such seed.

In one instance, a market gardener bought of a seedsman, "early strap-leaved, red-top turnip seed," but which proved to be "Russia late," not salable in market, and only fit for cattle; and he was allowed to recover of the seller the difference between the value of the crop which was raised, and a crop of turnips on the same soil, even though the seedsman honestly thought the seed was as represented. And in case the farmer is so imposed upon, and the seed proves entirely worthless, and his crop of no value, he can make the seedsman pay, not only the cost of the seeds, but also for all the labor incurred, and the fair profit he would have had from the crop, had the seed been what it was represented to be. To avoid this serious liability, seedsmen of the present day very often print upon their seed packages that they do not warrant any seed they sell, which may perhaps relieve them from their responsibility, unless they knew the seed was not true to name.

The other subject to which I alluded, is the "lightning rod nuisance," so-called. For several years past the agricultural community has been overrun by swarms of unprincipled men, offering for sale "improved lightning rods," "patent pitchforks," "white wire clothes lines," etc. With persuasive cunning they prevail upon the farmer to accept the agency for the sale of the article in his town or county, with reckless assurance of the profits to be realized therefrom. They ask him to sign a printed contract, which he unsuspectingly does. The articles either never come to hand, or if so, they are worse than useless; and the agent thinks that is the end of the transaction, and writes to have the rubbish taken away. A few months afterward another man comes round—a confederate rascal with the former—and presents the farmer with his printed promissory note for a hundred dollars or more, and pretends he bought the same in good faith, and demands payment. The signature to the paper is genuine, and the farmer is amazed to know how it came there. Nothing but a law suit will reveal the fact that the strip of paper now presented has been cut off from the bottom of his agency contract, and made to appear a very different affair from the real one. The honest farmer is in the hands of a set of accomplished villains; and in many instances their plans have been so well laid, that he is either compelled to pay the whole note, or, to avoid the expenses of a law suit, compromise the claim. Beware of these miscreants; shun them as you would a rattlesnake. If there is one place hotter than another in the world to come, they deserve that corner—living, as they do, upon premeditated, cold-blooded fraud and deception.

I have thus imperfectly touched upon some of the leading rights and liabilities of farmers; and if, in the brief time allotted me, I have been able to impart any valuable information, or save you from the many entanglements of the law, or even to interest you but for the passing hour, my purpose has been accomplished.

Question—If your cattle come on my farm, and I turn them into the street, and they do your neighbor an injury, am I liable for it?

Judge Bennett—I do not think you would be.

Question—How is it about gas fixtures in a man's house?

Judge Bennett—I purposely omitted gas fixtures, because it is a mooted question yet. For every case I have stated, I have found direct, positive authority in the decisions of the best courts in America; but, inasmuch as I found there was difference of opinion among different tribunals on the question whether gas fixtures pass with the house or not, I purposely omitted saying anything about it.

Question—Have I a right to take any material from the roadside for my own private use?

Judge Bennett—Against your own land, undoubtedly. The land owner has a right to do anything of value on the surface, or below the surface of the road, unless the highway surveyor puts in his claim to it for the repair of the road. As against anybody else, his claim is as perfect as to his own well or his own kitchen. He must not injure the road, of course. That is to say, a man would not have a right to dig a pit in the highway, and leave it open there, and take away the material to use on his own land. He is not liable because he takes away the material; but he is liable because he did not fill up the hole. He has a right to the material, unless the highway surveyor wants it.

Question—Suppose there is a gravel bank, and I want the gravel to use?

Judge Bennett—You have a right to it, unless the surveyor objects to your taking it. You own it; it is yours; why shouldn't you take it?

Question—if the limbs of my trees hang over the fence, and shade another man's land, has he a right to stand on the fence and cut those limbs off?

Judge Bennett—Undoubtedly. I stated that as clearly as I could. Every man has a right to use his own land. If the limbs of my trees hang over his land, and he wants to prune up, he must prune on his own land; but he has a right to cut the limbs of my trees off, because I have no right to allow my trees to grow so as to prevent his using his land.

Question—Suppose I have a cellar near the boundary of another man, who owns a cranberry-meadow; and he flows that cranberry meadow, and the water on account of that soaks into my cellar; have I a right to go and lower his dam, so as to prevent the water soaking into my cellar? It does not flow there, the surface having been raised; but it soaks through and damages my cellar.

Judge Bennett—I think not. Perhaps I gave the key to that as far as I could. Inasmuch as the law does not recognize any proprietorship in water, or any liability for water that runs under ground, the cranberry-man has a right to flow his cranberry land, and let the water go where it will—down to China, or on to your land.

Mr. Williams—in relation to manure conveyed by the sale of a farm: I want to ask whether it would make any difference if the manure was made by animals on the farm, or bought and carried on to the farm, not the product of the farm?

Judge Bennett—I think not. The foundation of the rule is, that the manure becomes a part of the land, whether it came from one animal or another. The moment it is deposited on the land, it becomes affixed to the soil. If somebody else had deposited it there for a temporary purpose merely, of course it does not pass with the land, because the owner of the land does not own it.

[To be Continued.]

THE WATERMELON.

"O August-born monstrosity!
Incarne colicosity!
Beneath thy emerald bosom glow,
Like glittering bubbles in the wine,
The lurid fires of deadly woe.
And from thy fascination grow
The pain, the cramp, the pang, the thro,
And all we fear, or dream, or know
Of agony is thine!"

We suppose the above extract may be viewed in the light of a conundrum, and an exchange assures us that the answer is water melon. Alas! how much slander the poor watermelon has to endure, when, if moderately eaten at breakfast, it is a most cooling and refreshing fruit. But to eat half a watermelon between meals, and when one is hot and tired—well, of course it asserts itself.

It is said that chickens sell at Quincy, Fla., at four cents each. This is cheaper than the raw material sometimes sells for, as we paid about Christmas, one year, fifty cents a dozen for eggs.

SPURGEON says: "Brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with."

Judge Bennett—I do not think you would be.

HARD things are easy to a willing mind.

A PAPER mill: The directors' room at the bank.

A MAN who is generally behind hand: the card player.

NEVER turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

ALL things are artificial; for nature is the art of God.—Sir Thomas Browne.

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

A NEW mode of dispersing a mob has been discovered—said to supersede the military. It is to pass round a contribution box.

"AN Illinois man's name is James James." "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's doctor."

EVERY man can make himself useful in this world, if only by holding a sunshade over a young lady who is playing croquet.

A KENTUCKIAN being asked how much corn he raised, answered: "About ten barrels of whisky, besides what we waste making bread."

"WE had short cake for tea," said a little girl to a neighbor's boy. "So did we," he answered, "very short; so short it didn't go round."

THERE is a wine advertised in New York as naked sherry. It will probably be recommended to those invalids who have no coats to their stomachs.

INSCRIPTION on a gravestone at South Seabrook, Mass.: "Be she dead; are she gone; is I left here all alone; yes, I, is cruel fate, how unkind to take she and leave I behind."

A PHILADELPHIA belle is said to have been asked in marriage a hundred times, marrying the hundredth man. The rest go around singing, "I am one of the ninety-and-nine."

"WHAT'S the difference," asked the teacher in arithmetic, "between one yard and two yards?" "A fence," said Tommy Beales. Then Tommy sat on the ruler fourteen times.

BULKINS, in referring to the time his wife complimented him, says the coal fire needed replenishing, and she pointed toward the fire place with a commanding air and said: "Peter, the old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of many years of training in treating these special diseases."

WHEN little Washington remarked to his pa "I can not tell a lie," the old gentleman turned pale with astonishment and grief. "Why, you young rascal!" he exclaimed, "that's the biggest one yet."—Buffalo Express.

AT BULLONG.—Paterfamilias (who'll do the Parleyvoing himself instead of leaving it to his daughters): "Oh—er—j'ai bezwang d'oont boutail de—de—de—here, you girls, what's the French for Eau de Cologne?"—Punch.

"VAT a monster language!" said a Frenchman. "Here I read in ze newspaper zat a man commits murder, was committed for trial, and zen committed himself to a reportair. No wonder everyting in America is done by committies."

"WHERE are the potato-bugs?" asks an exchange. Only out in the country, of course, attending strictly to business. You don't suppose they are fooling away the golden moments of life in that city gin-mill, do you, playing California Jack and kiu-dred games?

"TELL me," he said to the doctor, "tel me frankly, is there any hope?" "Yes, sir, a great deal. The statistics show that one out of every hundred affected with your disease recovers." "Well?" "You are the hundredth I have treated for the malady, and I have not cured one of them."

IT is said that chickens sell at Quincy, Fla., at four cents each. This is cheaper than the raw material sometimes sells for, as we paid about Christmas, one year, fifty cents a dozen for eggs.

SPURGEON says: "Brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with."

PARAPHRATIC ODDITIES.

FEAR not when acting justly.

HARD things are easy to a willing mind.

A PAPER mill: The directors' room at the bank.

A MAN who is generally behind hand: the card player.

NEVER turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

ALL things are artificial; for nature is the art of God.—Sir Thomas Browne.

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

A NEW mode of dispersing a mob has been discovered—said to supersede the military. It is to pass round a contribution box.

"AN Illinois man's name is James James." "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's doctor."

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

A NEW mode of dispersing a mob has been discovered—said to supersede the military. It is to pass round a contribution box.

"AN Illinois man's name is James James." "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's doctor."

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

A NEW mode of dispersing a mob has been discovered—said to supersede the military. It is to pass round a contribution box.

"AN Illinois man's name is James James." "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's doctor."

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

A NEW mode of dispersing a mob has been discovered—said to supersede the military. It is to pass round a contribution box.

"AN Illinois man's name is James James." "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's doctor."

HEAT GENERATES MOTION.—Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a hot coal.

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—Pascal.

WHY does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

THE sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—Longfellow.

COURTSHIP is defined by a man who pretends to know, as "the skirmish before the regular battle."

IN COUNSEL it is good to see dangers; but in execution, not to see them unless they be very great.—Bacon.

TOAST at a railway dinner: "Our mothers—industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 11, 1879.

THE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

On Monday morning, the 8th inst., Special Chancellor Beattie rendered his decision in the much talked of injunction suit, brought by the seceding tobacco buyers against the tobacco warehousemen. Judge Beattie's decision is very elaborate, and will be given the public, together with the speeches of Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt and Hon. Isaac Caldwell, in pamphlet form. We have not read the decision, but understand it is a complete and thorough review of the law and evidence in the case, and will, no doubt, with the speeches, be read with much interest by all classes and professions, more especially the bar.

It is rumored that the plaintiffs intend taking the case to the Court of Appeals. How true the rumor is, we are not able to say; or upon what ground they hope for final success, we are at a loss to even conjecture; as no one who at all understands the nature or merits of the case, has had a doubt as to what would be the result; and we venture to say that, had the decision been different, no one would have been more surprised than the seceders themselves.

Indeed, among all who heard the speeches, in which the whole case was most exhaustively discussed, lawyers, litigants and lookers-on, what the decision must be was a foregone conclusion. Hence, when it came, *no one was surprised*. It may be, and doubtless is the case, (that from a spirit of pure devilment) there are some who will favor the "fighting it out on this line," but it is to be hoped that a wiser policy will be pursued, and that the conservative element among them will refuse longer to be led or dictated to by the Hot-spurs of the movement.

The court has said, "You have neither law nor equity on your side;" and every one who heard the case agrees with the court. Then what can you hope or expect? The farther you go, the worse it will be for you. You are spending your time and money to no purpose, and will never succeed in having the decision of Judge Beattie reversed. Mark our prediction.

THE NEWLY ELECTED TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Messrs. D. Spaulding and W. B. Loughridge—the gentlemen who were winners in the race which came off on Monday (the 1st inst.) for Tobacco inspectors, are both old and well known citizens, and have each been for many years closely identified with the Tobacco trade of the city. Mr. Spaulding has occupied the position for the past two years, and is a gentleman that everybody knows and every one likes; and whose strict integrity, and high sense of honor, no one doubts who is himself a judge of the article. Although fast approaching his "three score and ten" years, he is apparently in the very vigor of manhood—full of life and energy. May you live to celebrate your centennial, "brother Spaulding." Of Mr. Loughridge we are unable to speak from a personal acquaintance, but know that Rudy Finzer is his friend; and with us, this is sufficient evidence that "he will do to tie it."

Of J. J. Bethel, Esq., the retiring inspector, who has so well, so impartially and acceptably filled the position for the past four years, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Neither buyer, seller or warehouseman can cite a single instance in which he has swerved from the straight line of duty, but has faithfully done the work of the office to which he has been four times elected. We know whereof we speak, and testify unto what we have seen, when we say that our friend Bethel is entitled to, and will receive, in retiring from this office, the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant." In this connection, it may not be out of place to say that, at his special request, his name was not presented as a candidate for re-election.

To the disappointed ones we will say, "We've been all along there," and are duly and truly prepared to "rejoice with those who do rejoice and weep with those who weep" (more particularly with those who weep). We know how you feel, and although we never had "a dead sure thing" of it ourselves, yet we know what "a dead sure thing" is.

But we will say to you who went in on "bottails" and didn't "improve," "keep trying, for you'll hit it after awhile. Some men have 'gone in nary pair, and won a whole pile.' So don't be discouraged. A friend at our elbow suggests, "Beware of 'bottails,' for I never knew a man who made a business of betting on them but that he was sure to wear nankeen breeches in the winter time."

In a talk the other day, with one of the tobacco buyers who has helped to kick up such a rumpus in this market, the writer held to the opinion that, with a reduction of the fees, warehousemen could not make the proper efforts to secure the tobacco, and that Cincinnati would put forth the efforts at any cost, thereby carrying it to her houses. "No,"

argued Mr. Buyer, "farmers will not send it there for the reason that it will not bring as good a price. I know a buyer who bought a hhd at \$6 on the Louisville break, and sent it to Cincinnati to be resold. He showed me his returns, and it only bought \$3.35 there." Could there be a stronger argument in favor of the present system for the tobacco growers? Still, these very buyers pretend that it will be to the interest of the planter to break up this arrangement, when the difference in their favor is as \$3.35 is to \$6.

A COMPARISON.

Much has been said and written on the subject of warehouse charges; and our seceding friends would have the people believe that this (*their*) market was the most extravagant of all Western markets. For their information and benefit, we append an account of charges on four hdds of tobacco sold May 14, 1879, at the Grange Warehouse Association, Clarksville, Tennessee:

Storage, inspection and cooperation at \$2.10 per hhd.....	\$8.40
One per cent. commission.....	3.42
Fire insurance.....	82
Freight.....	13.70
Drayage, 50c per hhd.....	2.00

Making, on the four hdds, a total of \$28.34, or just forty cents more than would have been charged at any of our regular warehouses. And this at a grange house, established in the interest and for the protection of the farmer!

THE DECISION.

From Tuesday's Courier-Journal.

The decision of Special Chancellor Beattie in the Tobacco trade suit possesses more than a local interest. It will help to give fresh vigor and authority to those commercial associations which the better classes of business men have found it necessary to organize for mutual assistance and protection, and promoting honesty and system in trade. The warehousemen and the Board of Trade organization have been slandered very grossly, and much bitterness has been stirred into the controversy, but it is to be hoped that both sides will now feel inclined to conciliation. It is time to put an end to a quarrel which should have been settled within the trade.

NO BULLDOZING IN DAVIESS.—Two of Daviess county's colored farmers sold their crop of tobacco at the Pickett Warehouse, Louisville, last week, as follows: Park Haynes—1 hhd trash, at \$5.90 per cwt; 1 hhd lugs, \$9.30; 1 hhd leaf, \$11; 1 hhd leaf, \$12. Jim Montgomery—1 hhd leaf, at \$9.50 per cwt; 1 hhd leaf, \$10; 1 hhd leaf, \$11.25. John Jackson, another colored farmer, sold 2 hdds common leaf at the same house, at \$7.20 and \$7.25 per cwt, and Charley Wilhoyt, another colored farmer of this county, has 7 hdds of his crop of 1878, on Triplett, Bacon & Co.'s wharfboat for shipment to Louisville, for sale.—*Owensboro Examiner*.

DEATH OF COLONEL TOM HAWKINS.—The announcement of the death of this gallant Kentuckian and chivalrous gentleman will be read with regret by his many friends and admirers throughout the South. Colouel Hawkins was for several years connected with the tobacco trade of this city (as weigher), and is much remembered by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MERIWETHER'S HOTEL.—During a recent visit to Frankfort, the editor of this department had the pleasure of being a guest of this popular hotel. David Meriwether, so long and favorably known to the public, is again at the helm. We are indebted to our friend C. T. Baird, Esq., for his very courteous attention.

OUR AMIABLE FRIENDS, THE SECEDEES, HAVE

FOR TEN DAYS PAST BEEN REMARKABLY QUIET AND WELL BEHAVED, MAYBE SPENDING THEIR TIME IN VAIN REGRET OVER THEIR FOLLY, AND MAYBE CONCOCTING SOME NEW DEVILMENT. NOT BEING IN THEIR CONFIDENCE, WE CAN'T TELL.

A WANT OF SPACE PREVENTS THE PUBLICATION OF JUDGE BEATTIE'S DECISION IN THIS NUMBER OF OUR PAPER, BUT WE PROMISE IT TO OUR READERS IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE, AND ASK THEM A CAREFUL PERUSAL OF IT.

ECONOMIC FARMING.—Mr. John Fitts, Jr., who lives on Panther Creek, about six miles from this city, has a flourishing crop of seven acres of tobacco, which has been carefully "wormed" all this season, and yet no human hand performed the work. The strange means by which this desired end was brought about was a flock of about twenty wild turkeys, which were raised in the "flats" near by, and which visit the field regularly every afternoon, and pick off the worms as carefully as the most experienced grower of the weed could. As the hour of their daily visit draws near, Mr. Fitts and his hands retire from the field, and await the coming of the turkeys, who are allowed to enjoy their mid-day's meal unmolested.—*Examiner, Owensboro*.

FINE TOBACCO.—Our friend John D. Brown, living in the northern part of the county, has a fine crop of tobacco. He brought two leaves to our office Saturday, one of which measured forty-three inches in length and twenty-two inches in width. He says all his crop is about the same. If anybody can beat this we would like to hear from them. Mr. Brown also had with him a leaf from a neighbor's crop, which measured thirty-six inches in length and twenty-one inches in width, and this, he said, was a fair sample of the whole crop. The tobacco in the Hanson and Ashbury districts, where these specimens grew, is said to be the finest grown for years.—*Madisonville Times*.

DOWN AMONG THE FARMERS.

The Democrat says: "The tobacco crop of Hickman is comparatively light in quantity, but unusually fine in quality."

The Hopkinsville New Era says: "A well informed farmer estimates that not less than 1,000 acres of tobacco were destroyed in Christian county by the recent rain."

A correspondent from Madisonville, September 3: "We have just had two days' continuous rain, followed by warm sun, and the tobacco in a great many places in this county is greatly injured. In fact, in some places is completely 'wilted' down. The crop is three weeks later than usual at this season of the year."—W. A. N.

A correspondent from Ilawesville, Hancock county, September 6, says: "We hear of great damage to the growing crop of tobacco in the low lands by the recent rains. In some instances—in this county and Daviess—the water covered large fields to the depth of seven or eight feet, which were completely destroyed.—W. S. T."

Another from the same place and same date says: "We had a heavy rainfall on Monday and Tuesday, which finished the tobacco crop on all bottom lands, except a little on the river. All the tobacco is green, and if we have an early frost, must be lost. The crop of this county was about sixty per cent. of an average, more than one-third of which is already lost."—B. G. N."

GREENVILLE, KY., Sept. 8.—From a correspondent: "Our crop is cut short, fully one-third, by the heavy rainfall.—E. L. Y."

OWENSEO, KY., Sept. 8.—A dispatch from a friend says: "Rain continued yesterday morning and evening. Damage to crops still increasing.—J. F. S."

DALTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KY., Sept. 4.—A correspondent writes: "The Tobacco crop in this neighborhood looks well, and in quantity will be, with late frost, a fair average.—B."

A TORNADO passed over Grayson county last Sunday, doing great damage to crops, fences, etc. Whole fields of tobacco were utterly ruined by the hail which accompanied the wind and rain.

MR. J. M. COX, of Spencer county, Ind., says that in his county there was one-third of a crop planted, and one-third of this has been destroyed by overflow. Spencer is one of the largest tobacco growing counties in the West.

A FRIEND tells us that the tobacco crop of Henry, Carroll, Weakley and Obion counties, in Tennessee, have been damaged by the late rains at least 25 per cent. The planting in these counties was very light, less than half an average.

HENDERSON, KY., Sept. 8.—"There has been an abundance of rain here for a week past, drowning and scalding tobacco badly. It is also taking the 'hick spck' very badly. We very much fear the crop is ruined in this and adjoining counties.—J. D. R."

HAWESVILLE Plaindealer: The great rainfall of last Monday and Tuesday at this season of the year is unprecedented in the memory of our oldest citizens. Considerable damage has been done to crops of corn and tobacco, some farmers being nearly ruined out of their entire crops.

THE Trigg Democrat says the freshet in Little river submerged the bottom lands and did immense damage to crops. C. D. Baker loses his entire crop of corn; W. B. Wadlington had twenty-three acres of fine tobacco destroyed, and Robert Wilford suffered \$1,000 damages.

YESTERDAY evening many a farmer looked through the mist and the rain across his fields, and feared the loss of most of his tobacco. The fear seems well grounded when it is remembered that the last two days of constant drenching rain were preceded, only a few days since, by a flood equally copious.—*Owensboro Messenger*, 3d.

OWENSBOURG, KY., Sept. 4.—A correspondent says: "It will be some days before one can arrive at anything definite in regard to injury to the crop—that is, the extent of it. More water stood on the ground on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday than I ever remember to have seen. To-day the sun came out bright, warm and sultry.—L. A. F."

WE had the pleasure this week of meeting, at the Tobacco sales, Messrs. Richard C. Soaper, of Ilawesville, and Judge Porter, of Owensboro, and our old neighbor, Robert Morrow, Esq., of Nebo, Hopkins county, from whom we learn that the tobacco crop in portions of Hopkins and Webster was greatly damaged (very much of it entirely destroyed), by a recent hail storm, which visited a large section of the very best tobacco growing regions of these counties. We might fill

a column after column of our paper with accounts of damage done the growing crop throughout the whole State, and then give but a faint idea of its extent.

THE HARRISBURG Herald published the following letter from Spring Lick, Grayson county, dated August 23: "Since my last communication, we have had quite seasonable weather in this locality, and, from what I can learn, equally so in other localities, which has helped the last planting very materially, but the bulk of it is too small to make anything like good tobacco, and about one-fourth of a yield is

the estimate I place on it, unless the season from now on is favorable to the extreme. Parties who have been riding over the county say that the crop is very uneven, and that the leaves of the first planting are narrow and small."

OUR MARKET.

Since our last issue there has been but little change in the market, which we then quoted as "somewhat dull, and prices irregular." On Friday and Saturday (of last week) there was a slightly better feeling evinced, and rather more animation among buyers, and prices, on some grades, perceptibly higher. These fluctuations have not, however, been observable in the sales of bright wrappers and cutting sorts, the latter especially being as high (or higher) as at any time during the season. Below is report of sales to September 6.

The growing crop can not be reported as at all promising, and if the weather, which has prevailed for the past ten days or more, should continue, we predict one of the poorest crops of tobacco which has been raised for years. Already, as will be seen from the reports which we publish, coming from all over the tobacco districts of the West, very much damage has been done, the extent of which can scarcely be estimated.

In many sections large fields have been overflowed and entirely destroyed—this being particularly the case in the Ohio river district—whilst in others, much injury has been caused by "frenching." This might be remedied or checked, were the season not so far advanced; but as it is, nothing can be done to save it, and no amount of work (even if the ground were in condition to plow) would now make tobaccoos of these "frenched" plants.

We have but one month in which to make and save this crop, and every day is precious; and clear dry weather, from this on, particularly desirable. Corn is now made; and the tobacco crop will be damaged more or less by every drop of rain which falls between this and the 15th of October. To sum up the whole matter, we would say, the early planting will lack substance, be "field-fired," and of bad color, whilst the July planting will amount to absolutely nothing.

LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.

The tobacco market is steady, with a slight tendency to advance. Below are the sales at the various warehouses for Tuesday, September 4.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION sold 12 hdds: 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at \$11; 1 hhd Daviess county common lugs at \$3.75; 1 hhd Meade county common lugs at \$3.65@ 3.80; 3 hdds Warren county leaf at \$6@ 7.70; 2 hdds Warren county lugs at \$3.75@ 4.55; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at \$5.85; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at \$4.55; 1 hhd Cumberland county low leaf at \$4.75.

FAIRFIELD CITY house sold 8 hdds: 2 hdds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$5.20@ 7.30; 1 hhd Calloway county common leaf at \$6; 4 hdds Greene county common leaf, lugs and trash at \$3.25@ 5.70; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at \$4.55; 1 hhd factory trash at \$1.30.

LOUISVILLE house sold 18 hdds: 12 hdds Daviess county leaf at \$7.50@ 9.40; 3 hdds Daviess county lugs at \$3.50; 2 hdds Indiana leaf at \$6@ 6.80; 2 hdds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$3.85@ 4.10; 7 hdds Tennessee leaf at \$5.25@ 7.80; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$7.50; 5 hdds Tennessee lugs at \$3@ 4.95.

GREEN-RIVER house sold 9 hdds: 4 hdds Hart county common leaf and lugs at \$4.55@ 7; 4 hdds Taylor county lugs at \$3.30@ 3.85; 1 hhd factory trash at \$1.30.

FARMERS' house sold 17 hdds: 5 hdds Barren county leaf and lugs at \$3.15@ 8.80; 1 hhd Livingston county lugs at \$3.15; 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf at \$6; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at \$3.50; 3 hdds Hopkins county low leaf and lugs at \$3.85@ 5.40.

BOONE house sold 29 hdds: 9 hdds Daviess county leaf at \$7.50@ 9.40; 3 hdds Daviess county lugs at \$3.50; 2 hdds Indiana leaf at \$6@ 6.80; 2 hdds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$3.85@ 4.10; 7 hdds Tennessee leaf at \$5.25@ 7.80; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$7.50; 5 hdds Tennessee lugs at \$3@ 4.95.

GREEN-RIVER house sold 15 hdds: 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at \$8.10; 6 hdds Todd county leaf at \$6@ 6.60; 2 hdds Todd county lugs at \$3.40@ 4.25; 1 hhd trash strips at \$5.20; 3 hdds Daviess county trash at \$2.10@ 3.20; 2 hdds Ballard county leaf at \$5.60@ 5.85; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at \$4.10.

PICKETT house sold 15 hdds: 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at \$8.10; 6 hdds Todd county leaf at \$6@ 6.60; 2 hdds Todd county lugs at \$3.40@ 4.25; 1 hhd trash strips at \$5.20; 3 hdds Daviess county trash at \$2.10@ 3.20; 2 hdds Ballard county leaf at \$5.60@ 5.85.

NINTH-STREET house sold 55 hdds: 8 hdds Henry county cutting leaf and lugs at \$11.25@ 18.75; 10 hdds Green river leaf and lugs at \$11.50; 6 hdds Tennessee lugs at \$2.75@ 4.25; 8 hdds Logan county leaf and lugs at \$2.90@ 9.10; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at \$6.40; 2 hdds Hart county new leaf at \$5.15@ 7.50; 7 hdds Warren county leaf at \$4.45@ 7.10; 2 hdds Indiana low leaf and lugs at \$3.95@ 4.55; 11 hdds Barren county leaf and lugs at \$3.35@ 6.

PIKE house sold 21 hdds: 5 hdds Ballard county bright leaf at \$6@ 1.3; 3 hdds Hopkins county medium leaf at \$7@ 9; 5 hdds Ballard county medium to common leaf at \$6@ 7.60; 1 hhd Tennessee common leaf at \$6.60; 2 hdds Hopkins county lugs at \$5.70@ 6.20; 4 hdds Caldwell county low leaf at \$5.60@ 5.85; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at \$4.10.

HARR